Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

VOL. X. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1878. NO. 29.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE whipping-post has been re-established in Virginia.

SPOONY BUTLER will not address the Nationals of Pittsburg.

GEN. Garfield is a farmer, and when at home lives in farmer style.

ARKANSAS, it is said, will honor its present governor with another term.

THE Republicans gained a Congressman in Oregon at the late election.

THE G. A. R. Encampment of Pennsylvania is assembled at Gettysburg this week.

LAST week's Williamsport *Sun* contained 44 Democratic announcements.

THE Khedive of Egypt and his family own a small patch of land that contains 910,000 acres.

ONE hundred thousand dollars is what it cost Pennsylvania to celebrate the Fourth of July this year.

QUEEN VICTORIA has officially notified President Hayes, by letter, of the death of the King of Hanover.

GEN. Sherman's son has gone to Europe to study for the Priesthood. The General is not at all pleased with his son's course.

THE Deomcratic Klu-Klux-Klan has been revived in certain portions of the South. It is at the same old business—killing negroes.

TILDEN is looming up as the Democratic candidate for President in 1880. Gen. Grant would be the man to shelve Samuel.

A DEMOCRATIC convention in Ohio recently balloted 600 times for a congressional nominee. Now talk about discord.

NOBEILING, who attempted to assassinate Emperor William a short time since, has been tried and sentenced to be hanged.

THE Democracy are awfully afraid that General Grant will be nominated for President by the Republicans in 1880.

GENERAL Grant, in a letter to a friend, highly approved of the late Congressional address to the country issued by the Republican National Committee.

THE Nationals polled four votes in the late Oregon State election. Horace Greeley's advice doesn't seem to apply very well to the rag-baby party.

ON the 2d inst., $40,000 in silver were exchanged for the same amount of gold, in San Francisco. Slowly but surely are our money and paper currencies assuming an equal value.

CHAIRMAN Speer, of the Democratic Committee made a trip to the western part of the state a few days since, and it is said that matters do not look favorable for his men. Hoyt stock is raising.

HARD times, under the Democracy, were to rapidly disappear. Every laboring man was to be employed, and we'd all get rich. Notwithstanding all these professions, we yet have hard times, and many men are unemployed.

KINSLOE, of the Hughesville *Enterprise*, thinks Mr. Meek, of the *Watchman*, deserves, more than any man, the honor of being sent to Congress from this district. Meek is as worthy of Congressional honors from this district as is Jeff Davis from his precinct.

A WESTERN politician gave this advice to his son-in-law, who was nominated for office: Lean a little toward everything, and commit yourself to nothing. Be round, be perfectly round, like a bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in ye."

What Causes Heat Waves.

At last the long agony is over, and the heat wave is being followed by a cold wave which restores our energy, making us feel like a new man. Although this cool weather is agreeable, yet we should not complain at what has passed. The hot torrid sun has been a blessing to many people. True, some have been stricken down, but taken as a whole, the heated term has done a needed service to vegitation—the corn has grown so fast that we could almost see it, and farmers have had good weather for curing their hay and grain. While it lasted we had not energy enough to inquire what caused such a sudden change from warm to fervid heat. We noticed by the papers that a great heat wave had started up in Manitoba Territory, passed down the valley of the Mississippi to St. Louis, and from there spread over the whole country east of the Mississippi river. But it was too hot to speculate much upon what produces such sudden changes. Now that we have a breathing spell, we will speculate a little upon this matter, and perhaps our readers will be cool enough when this reaches them to read it and think upon the subject themselves. The question then is, what causes heat waves? Are they due to local causes, or directly influenced by fluctuations in the sun itself? Does the great source of heat remain uniform in its supply, or are its forces subject to periodic ebb and flow. There are several facts which seem to show that our sun is a variable star, subject to considerable change, although not so great or violent as is noticed of some of the other fixed stars, yet enough to make a decided change in the heat one year with another. In some years its surface is found to be almost perfectly at rest. In others its forces seem to be in an extraordinary state of activity, giving rise to enormous spots, which undergo the most rapid and violent changes, and throwing out vast masses of incondescent gases to inconceivable distances. How these changes are produced remains a mystery. Some have argued that the sun's heat was kept up by a constant shower of meteors falling upon it. If this was the case, it would be natural to suppose that the sun's heat would vary in accordance with the supply of meteoric fuel. The more accepted theory, however, is that the temperature of the sun is sustained by the contraction of its own mass. If this is so, these variations of light and heat are probably due to corresponding vairations in the process of condensation. Judging from the outbreak and disappearance of solar spots it seems probable that the sun goes through these changes on an average, every eleven years. As Jupiter revolves around the sun in nearly the same period, some astronomers have sought to show that the greater of the solar variations were due to the action of that planet, while others have argued that the minor changes were caused by the earth and Venus. These views, however, seem to rest upon no solid foundation. But, whatever be the cause, it may be safely assumed from the periodic prevalence and disappearance of the spots, and from other indications, that the sun really passes through these phases in a period of about eleven years, and that to its variations and not to local causes, must be ascribed these extraordinary outbursts of heat like the one just past, making Bellefonte like a great bake oven, and melting the energy all out of a man. It seems probable, too, that our heated times are likely to be much more severe in the years of sun spot abundance, than in those when solar disturbances are few. Though on this point there does not seem to be any conclusive evidence. Future observations will no doubt throw more light on these obscure points, and it may be that as our knowledge of solar physics increases, we shall be able to predict the arrival of these unusual heat waves, and thus rob them of half their discomfort in that we can prepare ourselves for their advent.

The National Party.

The New York *Tribune* does not entertain a very high regard for the brotherly-love features of the National party. "If the stir the new National party is to make in the world," it says, "when it gets fairly under way, may be measured by the noise it makes in being born, we may as well get ready for a revolution. Such clenching of fists and pulling of hair and mashing of noses, such war dances and high jinks, with disturbances of the peace, bickerings, contentions and threats, were never known before. Why, they make more fuss and have more fighting over the business of organizing themselves than both the other parties do in the pitched battles of great campaigns. If they ever get to be fairly at peace among themselves and exerting all their fighting qualities in the direction of a common enemy, the latter will have no chance. But they quarrel so persistently and bitterly among themselves that the present prospect is they will never hold their claws off from each other's throats long enough to formuiate a platform of principles or agree upon a declaration of war against a common opponent."

There seems to be some truth in the above, and, as William H. Armstrong, who ran for the nomination of Governor on their ticket, said the other day, "it is characteristic of the Philadelphia convention." The new party is composed of Brigadier Generals, and when they meet in caucus or convention to transact business, every fellow is anxious to have his notions enforced. The result is that seeds of discord are being continually sown throughout the entire organization, and will result, sooner or later, in the utter disbanding of the party. Many of its acknowledged leaders are confirmed political tramps, who, having become dissatisfied with the doings of their old parties, have thrust themselves upon our friends in the garb of political reformers.

There are two distinct factions in the new formation endeavoring to travel under the same palm leaf. The Labor wing is as distinct from the Greenback wing as is the sun from the moon. What better evidence of this do we need than the splitting of the convention at Philadelphia on this very point? The Labor or communistic element triumphed, in a measure, but their work was partially undone by a joint committee.

Aside from the defects in the financial policy of the Nationals, they have this troublesome spirit of insubordination to deal with, and the two combined are giving its managers plenty to do. So long as they persist in these family jars they cannot expect quiet, peaceful people to forsake the society of those tried and true, simply for the sake of becoming attached to an army where every man is an officer of the highest rank.

THE McVeytown *Journal* says that the Altoona *Tribune* has swung its banners out with the name of P. Gray Meek inscribed upon it as a candidate for Congress in the 20th district. The editor gives a column in the interests of his brother craftsman. "Blessed are the *Meek*," but do they "chip in," or is the *Tribune* solely actuated by philanthropic motives when it takes a hand in "settin' 'em up" in a district where it has no business. Better stay on your own side of the line.

THE Roumanians are evidently not very well satisfied with the work of the Berlin Congress. Prince Charles, in a message to the Chambers at Bucharest last Wednesday, says Roumania will observe such attitude as will show that she deserves better of the Congress. We earnestly hope the eastern matter will close shortly.

A Ringing Article from Dill's own County.

Editor Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, (Union Co.):

As a sufficient answer to Dill's assertion at Pittsburgh, that the *Republicans* are responsible for the financial evils of the times, please publish the following

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

From the New York *Tribune*:

The Rebellion was Democratic. It broke out in the Democratic States. It was confined to Democratic States. It was hatched by the Southern Democrats. It was fostered by Northern Democrats. Democrats officered the Rebel army. Democrats made up the rank and file. Democrats filled every office in the Confederate Government, from the Presidency down to the clerkships and the messengerships. There wasn't a Republican with a shoulder-strap, or a musket, or a "place," in the whole devilish concern. In the Democratic city of Washington, under the Democratic administration of Buchanan, the rebellion was conspired and prepared. A Democratic member of that Democratic administration stripped the North of arms, and smuggled them over to the South, and sent the army where it would be unavailable, or could easily be captured. A Democratic member of that same Democratic administration scattered the Navy over the world so that it could not be used on the rebel seaboard. A Democratic Secretary of the Treasury plundered his trust to supply the rebellion with money. A Democratic President, entreated to do something to save the Nation, refused, declaring and arguing that the Government could not Constitutionally defend itself, and that it was unlawful to coerce rebels; and he sat suddenly down, like the Democrat and traitor that he was, and allowed the Nation's arsenals to be plundered, and the Nation's ships, navy-yards and fortresses to be seized, and the rebel armies to be organized, without lifting a finger to prevent. "Democrats," throughout every Northern and Western State, applauded the conduct of their Democratic President—adopted and defended his Democratic doctrine, that the Government had no right to apply force to suppress a rebellion—and, from the word "Go," politically opposed every legislative, financial, military and moral measure taken to speedily and successfully prosecute the war, and save the Nation's life. The country's past and present woes are Democratic—all and every one of them, without one solitary exception.

[To this fearful and truthful arraignment of Dill's party, a western paper adds]: "Let Democratic journals and orators howl over the debt and taxes their war has brought. They but magnify their own sins. *Every dollar of debt is a Democratic legacy. Every tax is a Democratic gift. Every Government stamp is a Democratic sticking-plaster. Every person in the United States drinks Democracy in his tea, his coffee and his whiskey, and in the sugar where with he sweetens them.* Each ingredient pays its quota for the cost of Democracy to the country. The smoker inhales Democracy. The laboring man gives about one hour's labor every day to pay for Democracy. The capitalist payes one-tenth of his income for the cost of the Democratic party. Every transfer of property is saddled with the Democratic burden. Before he is begotten, the child is subject to the Democratic tax. From the cradle to the grave, he never is free from it. The funeral mourning must first pay the penalty of Democratic rule, and a portion of that which he leaves behind must go into this Democratic vortex. Generation after generation will carry the Democratic burden from birth to death. But for the Democratic party our people would hardly have known the nature of taxation. But for the Democratic party, the hundreds of thousands of young men whose bones are strewn over the South would now be productive laborers and the support and comfort of families now desolate. No one can attempt to deny this indictment. No one can pretend that the Democratic party had any cause for the rebellion. Yet it has the effrontery to cry over the burden of taxation. As the father of the Democratic party, when he had stripped Job of family and possessions, charged it to his own sins, and sought to draw him from his integrity, so his Democratic sons now came forward with equal effrontery and charge their doings upon the loyal people and hypocritically howl over their afflictions, and seek to seduce them from their integrity, to elect to power the party that has brought all these woes upon the land."

And you, Andy Dill, at Lewisburg, in February, 1861, when the rebels were conspiring, "hissed" them on. This you continued to do until they invaded Pennsylvania. Then you aided "the emergency" movement. All this time, Harry Hoyt was in active service, fighting the rebels, and exposing all a man holds dear in life for the preservation of the Union and the downfall of American Slavery!

The rebels hope, by carrying the Keystone State for Dill, to carry the Presidency in 1880. That must never be. To prevent it, we must keep Pennsylvania in line. Then "rally 'round the flag, boys," and be not deceived nor betrayed.

A FREEMAN.

Jacob Hoag's Vision.

The following curious document was handed us a short time since, and we give it a place in our columns. Our readers will see that every prophecy but the last has been fulfilled. We are not the least uneasy about a monarchal form of Government being established in this country unless it falls into the absolute control of the Democratic party. Following is the

VISION:

In the year 1803, in the eighth or ninth month, I was one day alone in the field and observed that the sun shone clear, but a mist eclipsed its brightness.

As I reflected upon the singularity of the event, my mind was struck into a silence the most solemn I ever remember to have witnessed, for all my faculties were low and unusually brought into deep silence. I said to myself, what can all this mean? I do not recollect ever before to have been sensible of such feelings.

And I heard a voice from heaven saying: "This which thou seest is a sign of the present coming times. I took the forefathers of this country from a land of oppression; I planted them here among the people of the forest; I sustained them, and while they were humble I blessed them and fed them, and they became a numerous people. But they have now become proud and have forgotten me, who nourished them and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old countries are guilty, and have taken quietude from the land, and suffered a dividing spirit to come among them—lift up thine eyes and behold." And I saw them dividing in great heat. The division began in the churches on points of doctrine. It commenced in the Presbyterian society, and went through the various religious denominations, and in its progress and close its effects were the same. Those who dissented went off with high heads and taunting language, and those who kept to their original sentiments appeared exercised and sorrowful. And when the dividing spirit entered the society of friends, it raged in as high degree as in any I had noticed or before discovered, and as before, those who separated went off with lofty looks and taunting, censuring language. Those who kept their ancient principles retired by themselves. It next appeared in the Lodges of the Free Masons; it broke out in appearance like a volcano, inasmuch as it set the country in an uproar for a time.

Then it entered politics throughout the United States, and did not stop until it produced a civil war; an abundance of blood was shed in the course of the combat; the Southern States lost their power, and slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a monarchical power sprung up, took the Government of the States, established a National religion and made all societies tributary to support its expenses. I saw them take property from friends. I was amazed at beholding all this, and I heard a voice proclaiming: "This power shall not always stand, but with it I will chastise my church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers; thou seest what is coming upon thy native country for their iniquities and the blood of Africa, the remembrance of which has come up before me."

This vision is yet for many days. I had no idea of writing it for many years, until it became such a burden that for my own relief I have written it.

THERE is only one regiment of the regular army east of the Mississipi, and it will shortly leave for the west to join in the Indian war. Our late Democratic House predicted that the war was a phantom, and reduced the army. Wouldn't we be in a pretty fix if, some fine morning, there should appear at the mouth of the New York harbor a fleet of her Majesty's war ships and demand the small sum of $20,000,000 as an indemnity for the alleged violation of some law or treaty? Or, to suppose something more natural, what would we do if a big uprising of those who disregard the law, similar to that of last July, should occur?

Newspaper Jottings.

—Pay the printer and avert sunstroke. It will do it.

—The Altoona *Radical* might profitably improve its local department.

—The Mt. Union *Times* is one year old under the present publisher's charge. It is a good local paper.

—The Altoona *Evening Mirror* publishes a Saturday afternoon supplement.

—London has a paper called the *Caterer*. It *caters* to the wants of hotels, restausants, &c.

—Casper W. Easley, local editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs.

—There were 8,079 newspapers and periodicals in the United States in 1877. Of the newspapers, 709 were dailies.

—The *Printers' Circular* says a wise son maketh a glad father, and a prompt-paying subscriber causeth an editor to laugh.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says the Altoona *Globe* printers are "blacksmiths, entirely without taste or judgment."

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* has not donned that new dress, but the office received a good scrubbing out one day recently.

—The Huntingdon *News* says ex-editor Durborrow is making a scientific study of nerve force, while ex-editor Guss writes history.

—John Dunn, of Philadelphia, has become business manager of the Philadelphia Sunday *Leader*. He would be a good fellow to *dunn*.

—The London *Globe*, which was the first paper to publish the secret Anglo-Russian programme, is the oldest evening newspaper in England.

—If it were not for the peculiar manner in which printers are constituted, many of them would starve if a living had to be obtained from their business.

—We are about to manufacture a leather medal for our delinquent subscribers. Step up to the box, friends, and receive the insignia of your standing.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* is of the opinion that "if editorial sympathy pays, McPike, of the *Freeman*, has a better thing than the Treasuryship of Cambria county."

—W. K. Buckingham, of the Altoona *Mirror*, rested from his labors last week and visited his parents. "Buck" is a good fellow and deserves a rest.

—The *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (formerly the Southern), published at Macon, Georgia, by J. W. Burke & Co., has donned a suit of new type and changed to the quarto form.

—It is asserted that Conrad, of the McVeytown *Journal* palmed himself off for an M. D. while in Hollidaysburg a few days ago. Cooney is most proficient at his legitimate business—mending tin cans, etc.

—The Norristown *Register* has been sold to Edward Kneule, of the Perkiomen *Valley Press*, and the last named paper will be removed to Norristown about the 1st of August and united with the *Register*.

—Thomas Mason, who obtained considerable reputation as a humorous writer on the St. Louis *Republican*, over the signature of I. X. Peck, fell dead in the street of Ellston, Mo., a few days ago from sunstroke. Mr. Mason had numerous friends in New York, where his family now is.

—Colonel M. Richards Muckle, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been engaged for several years past in gathering books in aid of the restoration of the Imperial University and National Library of Strasburg, Germany. A large number of books have been collected and forwarded through his exertions. He has gone to Europe to personally inspect his work.

—Mr. Ogle, the *Times'* correspondent, who was murdered in Thessaly, seems to have thought himself well prepared against possible danger. He said that he always carried with him a revolver, and that six lives would be in danger before his. On the particular day that he met his death he happened, however, by some strange mischance, to have left his revolver behind him.

Poetry.

THE SMILE AND THE SIGH.

A lovely smile, which smiled in sadness,
Once hailed upon the passing breeze
A new-born sigh, which sighed in gladness
To give a restless mortal ease.

The smile and sigh soon formed a union—
A union everlasting, blest—
Whereby, in brotherly communion,
Each worked to give the other rest.

Thus, mutually their toils relieving,
They lived in peaceful light and shade;
No petty jealousies conceiving,
Of naught, not even death afraid.

And when, with friendship still unbroken,
Fate caused them for a time to part,
Each of the other kept a token,
To prove the two were one at heart.

For, smiling, the sigh to heaven was carried
On angels' golden wings one day,
While sighing, the smile on earth still tarried,
And lent its charm to lifeless clay.

Till then this world was often dreary,
But since then (so the legend saith),
Death's sigh gives life unto the weary,
Life's smile itself illumines death.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LIFE'S PITY.

I think the pity of this life is love;
For though my rosebud, thrilling into life,
Kissed by the love beams of the glowing sun,
Meets his fond gaze with her pure, tender eyes,
Filled with the rapture of a glad surprise
That from his light her glory shall be won;
Yet, when into her very heart he sighs,
Behold! she puts away her life—and dies.

I think the pity of this life is love;
Because to me but little joy has come
Of all that most I hoped would make life's sun;
For though the perfumed seasons come and go,
The spring birds warble, e'en the rivers flow
To meet some love that to their own doth run,
My bud of love hath bloomed for other eyes,
And I am left—to sorrow and to sighs.

I think the pity of this life is love;
For from our love we gather all life's pain,
And place too oft our hearts on earthly shrines,
Where we would kneel—but where, alas! we fail
Beneath a shadow ever past recall:
We seek for gold when 'tis but dross that shines
Then—if we may not turn our hearts above—
I know the pity of this life is love.

Our Story Teller.

The Doom of Dalzell.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"To-morrow night, Marian Bradford, be it for weal or woe, I cast my lot with my countrymen. Too long have I remained idle, while others, with less cause than I, have rallied around the banner of Washington and fought the good fight of freedom and independence. To-night decides my fate; I have calculated the odds against us, and I know they are great, but still I deem it my duty to myself and my country to take my place in the ranks of the patriots who are struggling for the regeneration of my native land. The time is come when the mask must be thrown off, and all those who are in favor of freedom must declare for it, and those in favor of King George and oppression take sides with him. I know your father is a royalist, and calls me a rebel; has forbidden me to speak to you, and closed the doors of his house against me; but, Marian, my love is stronger than his hatred, and I have dared to disobey his commands, and ask you to-night to meet me, perhaps for the last time. With me, it is a question of death or life, for, if you refuse to grant my request, I shall leave you and my home with the fixed determination of throwing away my life in the first battle that offers me a respite from the sufferings of unrequited love. Now look me in the face and answer me truly."

The speaker, a young man, whose fair and handsome face had not yet lost the tinge and hue of boyhood, looked searchingly into the dark eyes of his beautiful companion as they sat together in the moonlight on the balcony of her father's dwelling. She raised her face to his, and, with a look in which love and melancholy were blended, asked, in a soft but eager tone:

"What request have you to make, Walter Tyrrell? Speak, and I will answer truthfully, and from my heart."

"Then, answer me truthfully, Marian—do you love me?"

"Walter, if I did not, I would not have granted you this interview during my father's absence. I do!"

"Then, Marian, you love a rebel."

"So be it. I, too, am a rebel."

"You, the daughter of Col. Bradford?"

"Yes, Walter, I am the daughter of a Tory, but still I am an American."

"Oh, my beloved Marian!" exclaimed the enraptured lover, taking her hand, which she allowed to remain unresistingly in his, "what joy and rapture thrills my bosom to hear you speak those words! I came to-night to bid you farewell, for I intend, at midnight, to cross the Delaware and join the army of Washington. I came to request you to think of him sometimes who could never cease to think of you, and whose only fault in your father's eyes was that he was a rebel. But now, believing the fond words you have spoken, and relying on your love, I shall go with a happy heart, and, knowing that your prayers shall be wafted to heaven for the cause of my country, and me, I will bear with fortitude the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and hope that the day that sees my country free will also see you my true and loving wife. And now let Dalzell come, for I am ready to depart."

"Oh, Walter, I fear him much! He is one that looks with a jealous eye upon our love."

"That he loves you, Marian, I know; but remember that he and I were school-boys together; our friendship has never been severed, and, like me, he is true to the cause of his country. There is not a heart in Trenton to-night truer than Dalzell's. We have been comrades since childhood, seldom a day apart, and to-night we go together as patriots to the American camp. My cousin William's boat will be in readiness at 12 to convey us across the river, and as brothers we shall fight side by side and fall or conquer in the cause. So disabuse your mind of all suspicion, and kiss me good-by until we meet again. Your love will nerve me in the hour of battle, and the miseries of the camp or bivouac will be forgotten in thoughts of you. It is getting late, and I must see my mother before I depart."

He clasped her in his arms as he spoke, her head droped lovingly on his shoulder, a warm embrace was given and returned, and Walter Tyrrell, with proud and exultant heart, bidding her good-by, wended his way to his mother's cottage.

Marian watched him from the balcony until he disappeared from view, and then with a sigh entered the house. As she did so a man suddenly emerged from the shrubbery and gazed for a moment on the spot which the two lovers had so recently occupied. His face was pale, and the lived hue of his lips gave token of the consuming rage and passion within his heart. He seemed to struggle against the feeling that possessed him, and stood irresolute, as if uncertain what course to pursue. But the demon of jealousy that was tugging at his heart gained the mastery, and with a deep imprecation he muttered:

"None but the stars were looking down or listening to you, you think. Fool, there was one who heard every word you breathed, and listened to the vow you pledged and swore. Your words, like burning lava, fell upon my heart and scourched up every feeling of my nature—save revenge. What to me is country, friendship, or honor, if my heart is blighted and my fondest hopes crushed and destroyed? You have stolen my brightest jewel, and though you were my comrade 20,000 times, I'll crush you as you have crushed my heart. To-night is Christmas eve—the appointed time to join the rebel ranks—but, Tyrrell, you shall sup on prison fare to-morrow, and, in place of Marian's arms around your neck, a halter shall be your positions."

With clenched teeth and dark and gloomy brow, Dalzell strode fiercely in the direction of Trenton.

Two hours afterward, accompanied by a posse of Hessians, he entered the cottage of Mrs. Tyrrell and arrested her son as a traitor and a rebel. Walter's cousin, William, escaped, but the only son of the poor widow was conveyed to prison to await his execution on the morrow. He was not allowed the benefit of a trial, for the Hessians were taught by the British to believe that the Americans would give no quarter and were sworn to murder all foreigners that might fall into their hands; and, acting on this principle, summarily disposed of all rebels whom they captured. Young Dalzell was Walter's accuser and betrayer, and on his information his former friend and comrade was sentenced to be shot at daylight.

On a couch of straw in his cell, without a ray of light to shine upon him save the cold moonbeams that glittered through the iron bars, the young man sat, thinking of the many events of the night and the dreadful fate awaiting him in the morning—the cup of bliss, so suddenly dashed from his lips, ere he had scarce tasted it; the bright hopes he so lately entertained dashed to pieces; his love, his country and the world so soon to become a blank to him, and he to die an ignominous death, and all this through the treachery of his dearest and most trusted friend, smote upon his heart with a cold and chilling blight that darkened his mind and froze his very soul.

Marian's suspicions of Dalzell flashed upon him, and in a moment of frenzy he cursed the treachery of his perfidious friend. The misery of his lonely mother and her sorrow at his loss for a while unmanned him, and he gave vent to a copious burst of tears. Then suddenly starting to his feet he gazed wildly around, training his eyes to penetrate the gloom to find some means of escape from his prison. But the voice of the sentry without fell on his ear, and in despair he flung himself again on his rude couch. Sleep had fled from his eyes, and the cold and damp of the floor chilled him to the marrow. He could hear the loud beating of his heart, and this the tramp and cries of the patrol on the streets were the only sounds that broke the stillness of the night. Weighed down with sorrow and pain he at last became insensible to all around him. Whether he slept or swooned he never knew, but when he opened his eyes daylight was streaming in through the iron bars, and he could hear the shouts of the Hessian soldiery and the clank of their sabers as they mustered on the street. Believing that his hour had come, and they were assembling to witness his execution, he commended his soul to God, and stood ready for the sacrifice.

But suddenly the booming of distant cannon was heard. Nearer and nearer it came, then a sharp and quick volley of musketry rattled—another and another followed, while wild shouts in German and English were mingled with the din, and penetrated to the prisoner's cell.

In mute suspense he listened to the uproar without, and strained his acute ear to catch the faintest sound. But gradually the tumult ceased, and for a moment all became painfully still. Then suddenly the sound of approaching feet was heard. They stopped at the prison door, and a cheer, wild and high, burst from a thousand throats and echoed through Trenton and far across the Delaware. Ere the last echo had died away the prison was burst open, and Walter Tyrrell was soon in the arms of his cousin William and surrounded by the soldiers of Washington.

"Thank God! you are safe and well, Walter," exclaimed his cousin. "I was afraid the Tories had murdered you."

"Oh, William how can I thank you!" began Walter.

But his cousin cut him short by exclaiming:

"Don't thank me. Thank Washington and the brave fellows here who crossed the frozen Delaware and captured Trenton and 1,500 of the enemy. I conducted Gen. Greene into the very heart of the town before a Hessian picket discovered our presence, for which I have received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. But come with me and witness the fate of the traitor who betrayed you."

Taking him by the arm he led him past the soldiers until they arrived at the end of the street, where a little cottage stood, surrounded by tall elms. Here a detachment of military was formed in a hollow square, and in the center, kneeling in the snow with his elbows resting on a drum and his face covered with his hands, was seen the renegade and traitor, young Dalzell.

"Time's up, youngster," said the officer in command, looking at his watch. "Do your duty, soldiers."

One of the men approached the culprit, and pulling his hands from his face ordered him to stand up. Trembling he obeyed. His face was ashy pale, and his eyes were protruding in fear and terror. He gazed around, but no look of sympathy could he discern in their faces. His eyes at length rested on Walter, who stood between the two soldiers, and for a moment their gaze was riveted on one another. At that instant the halter was flung around his neck, and a placard, on which was written the single word "Traitor," was pinned on his breast. A shriek burst from the unfortunate wretch as he was dragged to the nearest tree. The rope was thrown across a limb, and soon the soul of the false friend and betrayer was in eternity. As the soldiers left the place of execution a scream rose on the air, and looking behind they beheld the mother of the renegade sobbing over the corpse.

Walter and William enlisted in Greene's brigade, served under Washington until the surrender of Yorktown, and both rose to the rank of Colonel. Colonel Bradford died one year after the battle of Trenton, leaving his estate to his only child Marian. After independence was secured Walter was rewarded with her hand, and both lived to see a numerous progeny arond them. Some of their descendants still live in Pennsylvania.

The Japanese Hell.

One of the most curious articles exhibited at Tiffany's is a scarf of gray Canton crape, which portrays the infernal regions, according to the Japanese idea. The scarf is nine yards long and a half a yard wide. The first scene represents Satan on earth seeking new victims. The arch fiend appears as a sulphuric, yellowish-green demon, with protruding horns, cloven foot and a demonical expression, luring his victims into his net and plunging them into firey depths. They appear to fall into a nest of burning scorpions, where they are tantalized by a glimpse of their friends enjoying themselves in a lake of cool water. In the next scene, Satan takes the form of an immense dragon, with his human victims crouching in terror at his feet. They are mercilessly dragged into court, and the judge is represented as condemning them to be tied to rocks and have red-hot led poured down their throats. They are then chased by hyenas through a field of open knives and other sharp instruments. The victims are next portrayed as being tortured by having their limbs sawn off, and by being thrown into a revolving wheel of fire. Satan next appears to be looking out for new victims on a field of battle. Some of these victims are made to hug red-hot stove pipes, while Satan himself, with a smile, is fanning them. Others are swimming in seas of blood, surrounded by laughing demons. Others still are seated in a cauldron of red-hot sulphur, having their tongues pulled out. Some are represented as carrying heavy burdens of coal and throwing it into the fire to burn other victims. His Satanic Majesty, is next represented as feeding his subjects with rice, presumably to give them strength with which to endure greater tortures.

A Brazilian Child Violinist.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Court Circular* writes as follows: "I dislike exhibitions of fat women, Chinese giants, or prize pigs that cannot stand on their legs—it is cruelty to animals in all three cases; but I still stronger object to a child being placed in a forcing pit, and at an age when other children play with their toys is turned out a full-blown artist playing on, and not with a violin in a forced, nervous, unnatural, cautious manner. One of these human hot-house plants, the Brazilian child, Maurice Dengremont, is now being exhibited here by one of these purveyors of artistic sensations, a M. Herman. He—that is, the child—is officially 11 years of age, but his face looks 30—hard and ghastly—and will soon look ghostly, if I do not mistake; but certainly no human musical engine played better; and he draws, and that, of course, is the main point. The Tivoli Gardens, where he plays, are full every night, and the ladies are charmed at the little 'darling,' who receives at least half a stone of bonbons every evening. He reminds me of a poor little woman, only four winters old, whom I once saw somewhere in Whitechapel, and who was—I can't call it anything else—but a human match-box-making machine. Poor little thing, she has often haunted me since, with her own pale face, the large, unnatural bright eyes, and her little fingers mechanically applying the gum to the sides of the pasteboard. But it wants a Dickens to do justice to this scene of human misery."

Swindlers—How they Operate.

A little different from the swindles we have already recorded, was one which was extensively practiced a few years ago in various States where sorghum was cultivated. It was conducted about in this way:

Some months before time to begin manufacturing, a fine, gentlemanly-looking fellow would ride up to the house of some man who had been running a sorghum mill, and after making himself very agreeable and impressing his intended victim by his intelligence, suavity and polish, would say:

"I understand that you manufacture sorghum. I have invented a pan for evaporating, on an entirely new principle. So convinced am I of its superiority that I propose to furnish one good, responsible man in each county an evaporator on the following terms: I will set up free of all cost to you, furnishing my own brick and material. You shall use it an entire season, and then, if you are not perfectly satisfied that it will do all I claim for it, I will take it away without a word of complaint. If, however, you are pleased with it, you are to pay me sixty dollars at the end of a year, and have the exclusive agency for your country."

Nothing could seem fairer than this. The farmer almost invariably thought so too and consented to the terms. The agent takes out a blank and signs it, binding himself in the sum of fifty dollars to build the furnace and set up the pan within a certain time, says "Good morning," and starts off. Just as he reaches his buggy or conveyance, a new thought strikes him, and he turns back.

"Look here, my friend," he says, "I have obligated myself to come here at a large expense to set up my evaporator, and by that time you may change your mind. If it is fair for me to be bound, it is for you."

He then produces a very innocent-looking document, purporting to be simply an agreement to accept the evaporator on the terms named, but is so adroitly drawn and worded that by cutting off one end it is left a regular promissory note; or it may be that it is so arranged that every other line can be erased by a chemical process, leaving a regular note; or you may actually sign a note underneath the document you believe you are signing. At any rate, it is arranged so that a regular promissory note turns up at the nearest bank, which you have to pay.

A friend of the writer's was victimized by this swindle, just as described, and had to pay the note, though he protested very strongly. Another, an acquaintance, when he signed the note, erased the words "or order," thus rendering the note not negotiable. It was purchased, together with several other notes, by a broker at the county seat, but could not be collected. The moral of all this is—never sign a paper presented by strangers unless you fully understand its nature and have evidence which you can produce at any time, that you so understood it when you signed it. If you desire to conclude a bargain, the safest way is to draw up your own contract and let the stranger keep his blanks.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Ant Bear.

The great ant eater, and bear, or tamanoir, as it is indiscriminately termed, is a curious animal, both in its appearance and in its habits, and is a native of Guiana, Brazil, and Paraguay. It is entirely destitute of teeth, but nature has offset this deficiency by a most liberal supply of tongue—member which it uses most skillfully in the capture of its peculiar food, the termites and other ants. In total length it measures between six and seven feet, the tail being about two feet six inches long. The head is remarkably elongated and narrow, and is well adapted to the animal's mode of life. The body is covered with long, coarse hair, which on the tail forms a heavy plume, with which, while sleeping, the ant bear covers himself, it is said, very much like a rough bundle of hay carelessly thrown upon the ground rather than a living being. The prevailing colors is brown, washed with gray on the head and face, and interspersed with white hairs. The throat is black, and a long triangular black mark arises from the throat and passes obliquely over the shoulders. There are four toes on the fore feet, and five on the hind feet, provided with long, curved claws, which are very inconvenient in locomotion, but form efficient weapons. When walking, the claws of the fore feet are folded back, the weight resting on the knuckles.

Paper Bottoms for Iron Ships.

After getting used to paper carwheels, we need not be surprised to learn that a new coating for the bottoms of iron ships consists of brown paper attached by a suitable cement. It is the invention of Captain F. Warren, of England, and the substances he produces he proposes to use is a preparation of paper-mache. It is stated that weeds and barnacles will not adhere to paper, and that the special cement by which the paper is secured may be applied cold, hardens under water, is unaffected by comparatively high temperature, and possesses great tenacity. A plate thus protected on one side, has been immersed for six months, with the result that the protected side was found clean, while the unprotected metal was covered with rust and shellfish.

Lock Haven's Centennarian.

We had the pleasure last Friday of an interview with Mrs. Jesse Burroughs at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Irwin, in Lock Haven. Mrs. Burroughs was born in what is now called Yardleyville, in Bucks county, Pa., on the 24th of July, 1778, which will make her one hundred years old on the 24th of next July. Of her age there is no doubt. Her family is among the most respected of this community and the record is clear. Mrs. Burroughs maiden name was Jane M. Matthews. At about the age of 19 she married Jesse Burroughs. Her husband has been dead many years. They had seven children, and there are 16 grand-children, 36 great-grand-children, and 4 great-great-grand-children. But three of her children are now living. One of her grand-sons, now deceased, Rev. Mr. Dalrymple, will be recollected as a former, able minister of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in Lock Haven.

This venerable old lady is indeed an object of peculiar interest, as she is an object of most affectionate regard from the devoted kindred that surrounded her. She takes much interest in all around her. She bears traces of having been very handsome. Her eyesight is quite good. She recovered her second sight some years since, and could thereafter see without glasses. Her hearing is fair, though she is a little deaf. Notwithstanding she has been having the ague, she came down stairs to see us, and remained an interested listener and part participant in an hour's conversation. Her memory is good for one so old, but it acts slowly, she requiring a little time to think to recollect things long since past. Those theorists of the mush-and-milk kind, like Dio Lewis, can get no satisfaction whatever from this case of longevity. Mrs. Burroughs has been one of those to enjoy the beautiful supply of good things Nature has furnished for human benefit and pleasure. She has been a "good liver," and will not now be put off with weak diet. She has never suffered a day's sickness from indigestion. She wants her food well prepared, and has not been afraid to eat heartily. As she has been an excellent housekeeper herself and her daughters take after their mother, she has been and is fortunately situated in this respect, Mrs. Irwin having an enviable reputation for her skill in cookery. Mrs. Burroughs has always been very regular in her habits, practicing the proverbial injunction of "early to bed and early to rise." She is an exceedingly interesting old lady, whom we considered it an especial favor to see, as she and the family are averse to stranger visitors, wishing to avoid any show or toleration to idle curiosity-seekers. Should this venerable old lady live to the 24th of July, it is the intention of the family to have a grand family reunion on her Centennial Birthday.—*Clinton Democrat.*

An Odd Centenary.

Silver that Escaped the British in 1778 Gobbled by Thieves in 1878.

Mrs. Judge Conover, an account of the robbery of whose residence at Marlboro, N. J., was published in Sunday's New York *World*, said yesterday: "It was rather singular that the same silver which belonged to Col. Henderson, my grandfather, who was the single horseman who informed Washington of Lee's retreat at the battle of Monmouth, should have been the only things saved from the burning house on the day of the battle and should have been discovered by the searching eyes of robbers and stolen by them on the anniversary of the battle, just one hundred years afterwards. On the morning of the battle the family went to Englishtown to get under the protection of the American army, vacating their home in haste. Articles of value were packed and dispatched, and this same silver was buried under a currant bush in the garden, a mile and a half southwest from the town of Freehold. The British troops came along and gobbled up all the valuables they could find, including the articles that had been packed and dispatched. The currant bush was a safe hiding place, and I wish our family had been endowed with as much wisdom as our forefathers. The British troops burned down the house and left the silver untouched under the bush, where it was subsequently recovered As to the hiding place of the silver, last Friday, it was supposed to be safe under lock and key, but it was found and stolen, and we have no hope of ever recovering it."

The Word "Picnic."

There is a compound word which comes into use only once a year—pic-nic. We are indebted for it to the old French, and we find it in a dictionary of that language 1802—pique nique. It is not easy to find its derivation, for the word piquer signifies, with its derivations, a great many things, that which is bright, pleasant and agreeable, and as a substantive or adjective, spleen, envy, ill-humor, and a hectoring temper, while nique, if it is a small coin, according to Webster, was only in general use to signify the act of jesting at or slighting persons or things. The French, however, are not in the habit of doing things with a strict regard to consistency, and they have given us a term which has come to signify a pastoral jollification, where each participant contributes a share of the good things, and feels thereby independent. Picnic, as a name, is utterly indefensible in the English tongue, but as it has become a member of the family of words, and tells us at once of something pleasant, happy and rural, it must be excused. Every fence holds it out, every paper proclaims it. It will die with with the summer; let us make the most of it while it lasts.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Slave Catching in the South Sea.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, has the following from Honolulu:

The government authorities maintain a mysterious silence in regard to the ship chartered by the notorious Captain Mist to procure South Sea Islanders to work on the plantations of these islands. An Australian journal reports that a British cruiser in the South Pacific had captured a vessel having on board one hundred and twenty-one natives, men, women and children—who were kidnapped from their native homes, and it is believed by many here that the captured craft is none other than that chartered by Mist in Australia. The vessel taken was commanded by an Englishman who has a reputation of being what is known as a "man stealer" in the islands of the Pacific, and one of the most desperate of his infamous class. The return of Captain Mist to Honolulu without his "interesting cannibals," as the papers here termed them, created a great deal of comment at the time. He was the authorized agent of the Hawaiian government, and it was understood that he would in person command the chartered vessel. Thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, and fearing, perhaps that his neck might get entangled in the rigging of one of the British cruisers hunting after outlaws of the sea, he handed over the dirty job to his brother skipper, who evidently had a deeper interest in procuring, at all hazards, serfs for Hawaiian planters.

If it proved to be a fact that the pirate vessel captured is the one chartered by Captain Mist, himself and the Hawaiian government will figure as principles in the infamous transaction. The authorities should explain the ugly mystery surrouning the mission of Mist, for not doing so, their silence will be construed into criminal participation in the villainous man stealing traffic.

A Royal White Elephant Dead.

The oldest of the white elephants, which was born in 1770, died in his temple of Bangkok in November last. Every one knows that this famous elephant, before which a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the people of Siam. It is honored with the most beautiful presents, for the Indians, full of the idea of metamorphosis, still believe that so majestic an animal could be animated by only the spirit of a god or of an emperor. Every white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold, and harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service, and feed it with cakes and sugar cane. The King of Siam is the only personage before whom it bows the knee, and a similar salution is rendered it by the monarch. The deceased idol was accorded a magnificient funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpets, and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral cart to the bank of the Menam, where the King and his noble lords received the remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured in that curious ceremony. All the floating houses, arranged in double file on the Menam, to the number of 60,000, were adorned with flags and symbolical attributes.

What Kind of Help Do You Hire?

Generally one of the first requisites is faithfulness in performing work. This is well enough as far as it goes. A clear bargain is made as to the rate of wages, duties to be performed, and the length of time. We wish to call the attention of farmers to another point in this matter, which is too often neglected. What are the habits of the man employed? Is he temperate? Does he use tobacco? Is his language free from profanity and every thing which is vile or indelicate? If you have any young boys or older boys, they will very likely associate much with the hired men. The men are older and stouter and can do many things which the boys are unable to perform. The boys will imitate the vices of men as well as their good qualities. If you have daughters, it is scarcely of less importance that the hired help possess the good qualities above mentioned. Good habits and good morals are of great value. A young man who possesses them is of priceless value when compared with one who does not.

Had Really Arrived.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* says: Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After affectionate greeting the following dialogue ensued:

"Fen you said you hef arrived?"

"Yesterday."

"You come dot horn around?"

"No."

"O, I see! You come dot Isthmus across?"

"No."

"Oh! Den you come dot land over?"

"No."

"Den you hef not arrived."

"Oh, yes! I hef arrived! I come dot Mexico through."

The Coming Eclipse.

A Notable Astronomical Event—The Arrangements to Take Observations.

The eclipse of the sun on the 29th inst., will be observed very extensively by astronomers. The path of the shadow, a narrow belt of about 116 miles, passes through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Texas. Scattered along the lines at available points the observers will be placed. A large number of parties have been organized by the United States Naval Observatory, Congress having appropriated $8,000 for the purpose. These parties are composed not only of officers from the National Observatory, but also of many others who have been invited to join them.

Professors Newcomb and Harkness with others are to be stationed at Creston, Wyoming, which is the northernmost point in the line that is easily accesible. Professors Hall, Eastman and Holdman, with their respective parties, are stationed at Las Animas, Pueblo and Central City, Col. Professor Langley, of Pittsburgh, with General Meyer and Professor Abbe, of the Signal Office, will make observations from the summit of Pike's Peak, Professor Stone, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Hill, of the *Nautical Almanac* office, occupy other points in Colorado. Attached to these parties are several scientific men from this vicinity. Messrs. L. Trouvelot and Alvan G. Clark, of Cambridge, are members of Wyoming parties, and Mr. Winslow Upton, of the Harvard College Observatory, is attached to Professor Stone's party.

Besides these are other astronomers who make observations. Professor Young is stationed at Denver, Col., and Professor Draper at Rawlins, Wy. T. Miss Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, also goes to Colorado. The only persons to go farther south than Colorado are those in the party led by Mr. Waldo, of Cambridge, who are stationed at Fort Worth, Texas. Several distinguished English astronomers and M. Jansen, the well known French physicist, are expected.

This is the last eclipse of the sun which can be favorbly observed for a number of years. Not only direct methods of observation, but also the spectroscope and polariscope will be employed, while the resources of photography will be brought into extensive use. The eclipse will be more thoroughly observed than any of preceding years, and we have no doubt that the observations will add much to our knowledge of solar phenomena.

Strange Discovery.

The attention of scientific men has recently been attracted to a neighborhood upon Middle Sound, some ten miles east of this city, by the discovery there of large quanities of human remains of an unknown race and period, scattered at intervals along the ocean front of this plantation. Recently a party of gentlemen were present at the opening of two mounds of relics. Nothing unusual was found in the first mound, but the examination of the second resulted in a very interesting discovery. Digging a circular well in the centre of the mound, at the depth of six or seven feet there was found a circular deposit of charred coals, mingled with fragments of human bones, which had evidently lain there undisturbed for a long time, and in their original deposit. Among the bones, they discovered a black, glittering and unknown substance resembling mica, which they preserved for future examination, and a fine specimen of brown and transparent quartz. The persons to whom these belonged were evidently fastened together and burned at this spot, and afterwards covered with soil. Who they were or what the occasion of their fate, is of course a matter of conjecture. Further explorations may determine their race and nation. We believe these are the only mounds of this character, and the only evidences of a similar sacrifice yet discovered. Possibly we may be on the eve of the solution of the history of the sufferings and the fate of that party of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists, whose only monument has heretofore been the word "Croatan," carved on one of the trees in the forest of Albemarle, and around whose subsequent fate there is such a glow of romantic and melancholy interest.—*Wilmington (Del.) Star.*

The Burden of Sudden Riches.

A millionaire has his sorrows as well as a pauper. Dennis McCarthy, of Limerick, has recently established his claim to an enormous fortune which a relative in India acquired. Relations, friends, well-wishers, strangers and beggars have correspondence with him. He receives from five to six hundred letters a day, and employs a stenographer and a secretary to answer them. He is harrassed with appeals in behalf of schools, churches, hospitals, missions, asylums and benevolent enterprises. The mishaps and griefs, the failures and needs of man, woman and child are confided to him with tears, prayers and compliments. A lady who is engaged to an admiral tells him that there is a hitch in the settlements, and that a loan of $10,000 will make two hearts beat as one. Another lady, who confesses that she is, indeed, a countess, sends him her photograph and threatens to commit suicide if he fails to enclose a check for $250 by the next mail. Alack! poor Dennis has a tender heart, and his sympathetic nature is wrenched a hundred times a day. Moral: Blessed are they who have nothing, for they have no begging letters to answer.

Sudden Bleaching of the Hair

Instances of sudden bleaching of the hair are not uncommon. The thing has happened to a number of prominent persons, among others to Luigi Lablache, the renowned basso and buffo singer. At 22, he was enacting the part of "Jupiter," in San Carlino, a minor theatre of Naples, and was descending on a cloud from the flies when the derangement of the machinery rendered his fall imminent. A cry of horror rang through the house, and the lyric god mechanically closed his eyes, expecting to be killed. Fortunately the cloud only slipped, and in a few minutes Lablache descended unhurt to the stage, and sang his aria in grand style. The next morning he discovered that his abundant raven-black locks had turned snowy white, and he was obliged to wear a wig in the youthful parts which he sustained until he was past sixty. He frequently said that the experience on that memorable night deprived death of its horrors. There was one awful moment—the moment in which he anticipated the worst—and after that came resignation and perfect calmness. The experience of the eminent artist has been the experience of many who have been exposed to great dangers. To have mentally accepted death is to die; so many men still alive may be said to have died again and again.

An Aeronautic Journey from Continent to Continent.

A novel as well as hazardous aeronautic feat is likely to be attempted before the close of the year. For some time past Prof. King has been experimenting on balloons suitable for the use of the Polar expedition. In the course of his experiments the Professor has discovered a material suitable for a balloon of such retaining qualities that it will only lose one per cent. of gas in twenty-four hours. A balloon of 100,000 feet capacity, constructed of this material, would, he calculated, lose so little gas that it could easily be kept in the air at least twenty days.

For several years past periodical offers of ample financial have been made to Prof. King by gentlemen enthusiastic with the idea of crowning American scientific triumphs by demonstrating that it is possible to cross from continent to continent through the air, and the Professor declares that it is more than probable that the Frenchmen's Exposition year will be signalized by a move in this direction.

American Workmanship.

In the course of a visit to the French war vessel, the Richelieu, a Foreign correspondent remarks that it seems impossible for one to go anywhere without some specimen of American ingenuity cropping up accordingly. On the quarter deck of the Richelieu was a Gatling gun beside a mitrailleuss. It is astonishing, the correspondent adds, how tasteful Americans are in everything relating to machinery. The Gatling, beside the dull, heavy, sombre French piece, looked like a bit of jewelry, its steel and brass flashing like gold and silver in the bright sunlight of the Mediteranean. And this is the more noteworthy because the French have a decided bent toward decoration, and generally make things look as well as possible.

Whiskey Drinking in New York.

A New York correspondent says: The proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel told me that his bar receipts were $175 a day. If we suppose the average receipts at the bars to be $20 a day, about $220,000 would have been spent every day for liquor in New York by tipplers alone. This is equal to $70,000,000 a years. It is computed that 1,260,000,000 drinks are taken in New York, and a tariff of two cents on spirits and half a cent on ale will aggregate $9,100,000 city revenue. We spend for liquors in the United States $735,000,000 a a year, or nearly four times the cost of running the general government; and yet the English exceed us in guzzling by $59,000,000.

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v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 2, 1878:

SUMMER.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		10 55 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
" arr at Renoo		4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Williamsport		7 14 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 35 a m
ACCO'M. Leaves Renovo		7 55 a m
" arr. at Lock Haven		10 40 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mili Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-tf.

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, nex door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro. has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,
DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 250 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Ruptures, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or any three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 256 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

GUNS Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Hogarth, Moore & Brooks St. Louis.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless, no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CANTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

SWEET Chewing **JACKSON'S BEST** NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free. To C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 29 4t

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERCER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SALES AT

Valentines' Stores

THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTTO,
"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"
Has resulted in an increase of
20, 40, 60, AND EVEN 100 PER CENT.
In some branches of our business.

WE OFFER SPECIAL RATES TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

In Centre County,

And can thereby always fill orders satisfactorily. We buy at very close rates and give this advantage also to our customers.

A LARGE STOCK OF COFFEE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF COFFEE.

We Purchase with great Care, and study to meet the Tastes of our Customers.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

Our sales have greatly increased, thus showing to us that our efforts and attention to this article have not been in vain.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Our sale of Fish has been very large this season.

Handling Superior Quality and Full Weights only,

Tended to increase confidence in our goods, and renewed sales.

DRY GOODS.

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A well Assorted Stock of Straw Hats.

VALENTINES & CO.,
Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four Inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT.
For Supreme Judge—JAMES P. STERRETT.
For Lieut. Governor—CHAS. W. STONE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—AARON K. DUNKLE.

Having nothing to defend let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. HENRY M. HOYT.

THE most blatant traitor yet alive is petticoat Davis.

THE sale of the new French loan of $12,000,000 was commenced last Wednesday.

IT is said that Peter Herdic wants to run for Congress. We know a great many men who would like to do the same thing.

GEO. W. Youngman, one of Lycoming's oldest lawyers, is talked of as Republican nominee for President Judge in that county. So says the *Sun*.

THE Democratic convention of Mifflin county will be held on July 29, and it is fair to suppose that its congressional delegates will be instructed for Andy Reed.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has issued a proclamation naming August 13 as the day when an election will be held in Luzerne county to determine whether the county shall be divided, and to select a county seat.

SEVERAL Democratic smut mills allege that President Hayes has contributed to the National campaign fund. Suppose he did; Tilden spent a whole bar'l of money and was defeated.

THE remains of Queen Mercedes were interred last Wednesday. The obsequies were celebrated in the church of San Francisco, Madrid, with great pomp. Forty thousand persons were present.

THE Greenback candidate for State Senator in the Scranton district is a miner. He has worked so much with his tongue lately that nobody will employ him, and his friends intend electing him on this plea.

GLOVER is now fitly termed the Grand Inquisitor for fraud. He inquired a little too much the other day when he discovered that General Banning, the mountebank Democratic military reformer of the Confederate House, pocketed double pay as an officer.

THE Russians near the Gulf of Sares, fired on an unarmed boat from a British man-of-war which came in search of some sailors who had been detained within the Russian lines. The Russians continued to fire after the white flag had been hoisted. The bear had better exercise a little caution in its target practice.

THE Shah of Persia is a modest fellow. His hotel bill at Paris was only $2,000. At first it was $3,000, but His Majesty mistrusted that there was something "rotten in Denmark." Upon examining the itemized bill it was found that he had been charged $12 for a melon, $24 for a dozen peaches, and $300 for flowers.

What Gen. Garfield Says.

Gen. Garfield, one of the ablest Republicans in the country, believes in the principles of his party in a manner that would do credit to every citizen of the nation. In a long conversation a few days ago he gave his views of parties and their purposes. He believes a return of Democrats to power would be the restoration of the Southern leaders to as absolute control as they had in Buchanan's time. Their purposes would be: "First, to fertilize their impoverished country with streams of appropriations from the National Treasury. Every pretext for spending money in the South—levees, railroads, harbors, rivers, public buildings, and the like—will be seized upon. Last session the Northern Democrats entreated and swore to no avail. The Southern men were immovable. Some admitted the political folly of their course, but said their constituents demanded liberal appropriations and they dared not resist. Second, I suppose they will assert in some way the rightfulness of the principle of secession. Jeff Davis said in a speech the other day that he hoped to live to see that principle vindicated. The Southern Congressmen already show great sensitiveness about calling their war a rebellion." As far as the contest between the two old parties is concerned, the General believes the Republicans and have an undoubted advantage. The Communistic movement he has little fear of, and only dreads the Greenback movement because of the danger that it may bring about in the taxation of Government bonds. He believes the inflation and repudiation advocates should be sharply assailed by the whole force of the Republican organization. "Ours," said he "is a party of conservatism and honesty on National finance, and is pledged to maintain the National honor, and to insist on the performance of all the Nation's obligations."

Liquor Traffic in the United States.

A member of the British Parliament recently applied to Prof. Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, for confirmation concerning the liquor traffic of this country. To obtain reliable statistics, Prof. Ward addressed the Secretary of Interior, and in reply received a full and courteous letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which contained the following statistics. But these figures do not include that part of the traffic which escapes taxation. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are as follows:

Spirits distilled—gallons	57,459,989
Ale, beer and porter—barrels	9,902,353
Imported spirits—gallons	1,386,670
Imported wines—gallons	5,723,469

Paid the Government for taxes by liquor dealers:

Retail dealers in spirituous liquors	$3,840,469
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors	449,729
Retail dealers in malt liquors	147,801
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	42,091

Thus it appears there are about 166,000 liquor dealers in this country. Money spent annually for liquor by consumers, $596,000,000.

IN 1876, when the pot-political was boiling in Clinton, the Lock Haven *Democrat*, as a scheme to secure the foreign vote, charged certain Republican nominees with having belonged to the Know-Nothings—the "Dark Lantern" party was the thrilling name given to the organization. We remember distinctly how vigorously Mr. Whaley waged his phantom war. A short time since a Lock Haven correspondent of the *Gazette & Bulletin* developed a few facts that apparently have squelched the *Democrat*. It appears that Congressman Mackey, "Our Andy," Ex-Prothonotary Brown, Prothonotary Batcheler, Judge Smith, Hon. G. J. Eldred and a host of other rampant Democratic office holders were themselves members of the same party, and now that it has come to light, it has placed the Great Unearther in a sorry plight. The *Democrat* has been as silent as the tomb for the last few weeks on the subject.

LORD Beaconsfield, on his return from the Berlin Congress, was received with great honor in his native country. In London an immense ovation was given him, and the whole populace seemed wild in their enthusiasm. Lord Beaconsfield was one of the ablest factors in the distinguished assemblage and very materially assisted in bringing about the triumph of peace. It is likely he will be honored with the title of Duke.

OUR wheat crop will be 400,000,000 bushels, with a surplus of 150,000,000. Surely a kind Providence has smiled upon us as a nation and as individuals.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Philipsburg War Story.

PHILIPSBURG, July 20, 1878.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: In the *Democratic Watchman* of yesterday appeared an article headed "Enough of that Damned War." The article set forth that, in this place, on July 4th, after Ex-Gov. Curtin finished his address, a soldier of the late war approached him stating that he had served in the army in a Pennsylvania Regiment; that he had listened attentively to the Governor's speech; that he had never voted anything but the Republican ticket; that he intended to vote the Democratic ticket this fall; that if the struggle was to be fought over again he was in favor of letting the Quartermasters and Contractors do the fightning, and that he *"had enough of that damned war."*

The above conversation has been going the newspaper rounds as a morsel of Democratic campaign matter. Mr. J. C. C. Whaley, editor of the Clinton *Democrat*, was first to give it publication; the *Watchman*, last week, dressed it up and sends it forth as an evidence of Governor Curtin's ability at this time to make Democratic votes. This is unfair to the Governor, as his speech was entirely *un*political, and the closest listener could not have detected a single sentence of political bias in his entire speech. It is also unfair to the Republicans of this borough to have the report go uncorrected that the celebration here was of any partizan significance at all. It is true that the Republicans who gave their time, money and energies to the success of the celebration, were somewhat chagrined at the efforts made by some of our local Democratic leaders here to give it a political bias. Our Chief Burgess took upon himself the duty of sending invitations to distinguished persons from abroad. This privilege he abused by inviting Democrats only. This conduct was dishonest and unmanly. He sought to make it the occasion of advancing himself politically, and make the Republicans here help to pay for it. This conduct by a borough official so soon after he had become a naturalized citizen of this Commonwealth, naturally created a feeling of disgust among our old citizens. As to the alleged "soldier" who used the remarks above referred to, I desire to make the following statement: I am an old citizen of Philipsburg, and will furnish you my name and the evidences of my responsibility, if necessary. I was present and heard the conversation from which the story is made up. The "soldier" was grossly intoxicated. He had staggered to the entrance of the hall in which the Burgess was giving a banquet to a select party of Democratic politicians. Jackson Gorton, who held a list of the invited guests in his hand, was acting doorkeeper, and refused the "soldier" admission. Governor Curtin and a few other guests were about entering the hall when the "soldier" accosted them and swore that he "was in that damned war" and had been a Republican, but he'd be damned if he wasn't going to vote the Democratic ticket after this, and then asked them if they wouldn't take him in and give him his dinner. The party, however, pushed by him, and the door was shut in his face. This "soldier" I know very well, and can produce a dozen witnesses who are familiar with his history. I am prepared to say that he never served a day in the Union army or any other army. He is a harmless, inoffensive man and only noisy and impertinent when in drink. Politically, he belongs to that class known as the "floating vote," and his suffrages are usually recorded on the side of the party who gets hold of him first on election morning. That this is the identical individual whom the profane Democratic sentiment is ascribed there can be no doubt, because the group of persons who heard him at the door of Casanova's ratification meeting afterwards discussed his remarks, and Mr. Whaley, who was present, evolved the story from his own mind, published it in his paper, and the *Watchman* filled out the balance to make it sound better. These are facts capable of proof. Hereafter if the Democrats of this region get up a Fourth of July celebration for the purpose of holding a Democratic love feast, we give them notice that they will have to do it with their own money. CITIZEN.

Facts that are Facts.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The liquor dealers of the country have for a long time hoped that the Supreme Court of the United States would decide the prohibitary laws unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of contracts. But that point has recently been settled by a very emphatic decision for the encouragement of all workers in the temperance reform. The case was that of a beer company in Boston, whose charter was granted in 1826. The Supreme Court stands by the old maxim, "Salus populi suprema lex." It confirms the common sense principle in every good citizen's breast—that no man or corporation has any right to engage in a business that endangers the lives and property of his neighbor. The recent decision lays down the principle in as clear a manner as can be stated. "If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer; all rights are held subject to the police power of the State. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent and boundaries of the police power, and however difficult it may be to render a satisfactory definition of it, there seems to be no doubt that it does extend to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens, and to the preservation of good order and the public morals. The Legislature cannot, under any contract, divest itself of the power to provide for these objects."

We, of Centre county, need this protection, and we ask the Legislature to grant us this protection. We ask every temperance man to be true to his inalienable right, true to his better principle, true to the cries of enslaved fathers and brothers, true to the best interests of our young men and boys, true to the prayers of our mothers and sisters, and with a manly, united and heroic voice demand the Legislature to grant us this protection, and save us and all we hold dear from the infernal curse—the blasting curse—the liquor system. We need prohibition in Centre county, and nothing short of it will save our drinking men—nothing short of it can ever save our children and our homes. As you value your fair heritage, vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself to use his influence in favor of temperance principles and temperance reform.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—*Dear Sir*:—An article in the REPUBLICAN of July 10th, headed "Insurance," shows up, in a mild way, the present system of extortionate high rate insurance. A great deal is said daily about Rail Road Monopoly, Land Monopoly, &c., but very little about Insurance Monopoly. Yet it is a well-known fact that the great Fire Insurance Companies have established a uniform high rate of insurance for Bellefonte. How do they maintain it? By combination.

Is not this Monopoly?

But they will tell you that long experience demonstrates that these high rates cannot be reduced with safety to the insured. I answer—the princely salaries paid to officers of Insurance Companies contradict this; the great army of agents and subagents who seem to thrive exceedingly contradict this; the palatial buildings of some of the Insurance Companies in our large cities contradict this; the excessive accumulation of property and funds in the hands of the Insurance Monopoly contradict this.

May I ask, is the present high rate Monopoly always safe? Look over the long list of broken, suspended, and wound-up Insurance concerns for an answer. Ask the disappointed and disgusted policy-holders of these defunct concerns.

The principle is accepted by our granger friends, that the further you remove the consumer from the producer, the more profits the consumer has to pay.

This is true. Now the insured stands to the insurer as the consumers to the producer. By establishing a home company we bring consumer closer together, thereby saving to the insured numerous officers' salaries, and keeping the accumulated profits at home. The accumulated profits might be so invested as to yearly contribute to reduce the premiums which the insured would have to pay. There is no doubt the present rates of insurance could be considerably reduced should the business men of this community take it into their heads to establish a Local Insurance Company on some common sense plan.

Why not try it? D.

Pennsvalley Institute.

The fourth session of this classical and normal institute opened on Monday, July 22, 1878, and will continue ten weeks. Special time and attention given to the preparation of teachers for the work of the school room. Tuition according to branches studied, payable at the opening and middle of the session. Music and drawing extra. Boarding, including room, from $2.75 to $3.00 per week; club rates to suit the purse and taste.

The principal will be assisted by Prof. John Kline, A.B., of Pleasant Gap.

G. W. FORTNEY,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Additional Local Matters.

The National Guard.

The National Guard of this State expect to be uniformed with the regulation uniform before fall of this year. Besides the uniform required by law, a new dress uniform has just been secured. The suit consists of a cadet gray coat and pants with black trimming. The coat is made in dress style, with three rows of buttons on the breast, and skirts and sleeves ornamented with black trimming and gilt buttons. The pants have a black side-band. The caps are a regular army cap with pompoon. The belts are white, altogether making it an attractive and neat uniform. The commissioned officers' suits are very fine, and are designated by gilt trimming, shoulder marks, and the usual rank mark. They are in all respects the full, standard, regular army officers' dress, including cap, plume, sword, sword belt and shoulder strap.

—Recorder Tobias showed us, a few days since, a copy of the original will of Hardman Philips, founder of the borough of Philipsburg, this county. The original was made January 31, 1850, and proved on February 3, 1855. The will is upon heavy parchment sheets, and covers a space of 3,616 square inches. It was made in London, and contains many curious phrases and expressions. It is certified to by an attorney, Mr. Neve, who appeared before the Lord Mayor of London, Francis Graham, and made the affidavit. On the whole, it is a unique and interesting document.

—Rev. W. M. Meininger, pastor at Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, notifies us that a Union camp-meeting will be held at Moresville, commencing August 8th. The grove in which this meeting will be held is located on the main road, leading up through the valley; is about six miles from the Pennsylvania railroad, and accessible from all points. Boarding can be secured on the grounds at reasonable rates; also sleeping accommodations for those who have no tents. All are cordially invited. Ministers of the different charges are requested to attend. A good home is provided for them.

—The Sunday-school Institute held last week in Moshannon and Snow Shoe, we are informed, was very successful. All of the six Sunday-schools in that section were represented by their superintendents, teachers and scholars. Six preachers and other speakers were present to give their best instructions. The Scripture recitations of the scholars were specially interesting. Considering the extreme heat at this busiest season of the year, the success of these meetings reflects much credit upon the officers of the Centre County Sabbath School Association.

—R. S. Jenkins, Esq., of Camden, N. J., is visiting his sister, Mrs. James B. Lane, of this place. Mr. Jenkins has been Prosecutor of the Pleas in Camden county for fifteen years, and lately conducted so successfully the case against Hunter, charged with murder, that created such intense interest. The fact that Mr. Jenkins has so long held this important and trustworthy position is evidence of his ability as a criminal lawyer, which is well known throughout the State of New Jersey.

—Many of our exchanges have announced as a fact that the Lock Haven *Daily Journal* has discovered an ice cave near Farrandsville, which is not the case. That cave has been known for a number of years, and a Clinton *Democrat* correspondent described it about six years ago. Mr. Whaley, the editor, has visited it since that time, mention of which was made in his paper. It is, nevertheless, a fact that such a cave exists.

—The *Watchman* says the surveying and drafting done by Mr. Joseph Devling, of this place, is pronounced by one of the highest officials of the Land Department, at Harrisburg, to be among the very best and most reliable that comes into that department. This is a high compliment to Mr. Devling, but it is well deserved, as he is one of the best and most careful and well informed men in his line of business.

—Doctor Rothrock has laid upon our table a branch of a bush that is a deadly poison and often fatal when its fruit is eaten. It is belladonna, commonly known as deadly night shade, and grows plentifully in this section of the country. The branches contain small bunches of beautiful scarlet berries that are very enticing to children.

—Last Friday afternoon a number of young men attached a section of hose to the Bush House water plug and sprinkled the streets. Considerable amusement was had before they finished, as the wags sprinkled a large number of people in addition to the street.

—There is usually a very marked and proper observance of the Sabbath day in Bellefonte. Strangers sojourning with us have often spoken of it to our praise. Recently, however, we have heard complaints especially in regard to excursions for pleasure on the Lord's day. It is hoped that our good name in the matter of Sabbath observance may not be marred by Sabbath desecration.

—All persons who desire to go on the Niagara Falls excursion, which leaves here July 30th, should secure or engage their tickets before July 27. They can be had of Capt. Potter, at the depot, in this place, and are good for fifteen days from the time the excursion starts.

—The semi-monthly temperance meeting was held last Thursday night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The question of introducing the temperance text book into our schools was again discussed. We believe the committee will shortly have a number of the books on hand for examination.

—The Sunday-school of St. John's Episcopal church held its annual picnic last Thursday at Snow Shoe Intersection. The school left in the morning at 10 o'clock and returned at 4 P. M., after spending a delightful day in the grove. They were accompanied by a string band.

—The drawing for the lithographic view of Bellefonte is about finished, and we must say it is a fine piece of workmanship. Mr. Denslow, the artist, is first-class, and Mr. Corbin, the business manager, an excellent fellow to deal with.

—Louis Doll, in newspaper row, Bellefonte, keeps the finest assortment of boots and shoes to be found in the county. Give him a call. He sells cheap, especially when you shake the money at him.

—The Sunday School at Valentines' forge, together with the community in general, will pic-nic next Saturday near the works. A big time is expected, all of which we hope they will have.

—John C. Miller & Co., have received a supply of the New Methodist Hymnals, just published. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Send for descriptive circular.

—W. P. Duncan, of Philipsburg, attended the late State Millers' Convention held at Reading, and was made chairman of the committee of Insurance.

—James C. Curtin, who lives on a farm below town, lost a valuable cow Sunday last. Another cow gored her so badly that it was necessary to kill the wounded animal.

—A horse attached to a spring wagon, belonging to J. G. Larimer, of Pleasant Gap, ran off near town last Wednesday evening, throwing Mr. L. out and severely stunning him.

—The farmers of Miles township in caucus assembled decided to pay not more than 75 cents per day for harvest hands.

—Rev. Hewitt, of St. John's Episcopal church, is rusticating at Bedford Springs. No services were held in that church last Sunday.

—The oil wells at Osceola are again being worked. We trust better success will attend these efforts. The shaft is down some 1800 feet.

—The Women's Temperance prayer meeting will be held next Thursday afternoon and regularly thereafter in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

—Sarah Waltz and two girls were arrested Monday week for keeping a bawdy house. The whole party were allowed to leave town.

—James H. Osmer, formerly of this county, has been endorsed by the Republicans of Venango county for Congress.

—A full corps of new teachers will occupy the chairs of the Academy next year.

—Mr. Alfred Shupp, now a jeweller at Howard, contemplates moving his store store to Millheim.

—Thomas Curts, of Lock Haven was stricken with paralysis a few days since.

—The M. E. Sunday school will next Sunday make arrangements for a pic-nic.

—Mr. Frank Wetzel has reopened his select school at Jacksonville.

—Mrs. Rothrock is adding a bay window to her house at Howard.

—Good harvest hands have been scarce in this county.

—Ho for Niagara excursion, on Tuesday, July 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

—Call and examine the large stock of chromos at John C. Miller & Co.

—Watermelon was a Bush House dessert last Sunday at dinner.

THE Republican State Committee have established headquarters up stairs at N. E. Corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, to which place all letters on business should be addressed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, '78.

The mercury ranged from 3 to 5 degrees higher Thursday than it had done during the several hot days immediately preceding, thereby vindicating the wisdom of the Weather Bureau's prediction that the hot wave from the West would reach us early in the day. This morning at sunrise the thermoneter indicated a temperature of about 87° or 88°. There have been very few cases of sunstroke or even of prostration from the heat as compared with other towns of not half Washington's population; not a few in the West or other sections less than one-fifth its size report more deaths from the extreme heat in one day than have occurred here since the advent of the "heated term." Altogether I doubt if there have been a half-dozen deaths from sun-stroke reported; and the miner casualities have been proportionally few. There has been only isolated instances of work suspended, people going about their ordinary avocations as usual. The facts observed here as showing that all but a very small fraction of those who have seriously suffered are from the ranks of habitual drinkers, are confined by the pains taken at the other points to establish or explode this theory. The result of observations made with this object specially in view are dead against the whiskey and beer drinkers, as they are in cases of epidemics generally. The marked progress made within the past few years in educating the owers of animals to the duty of earing for them and looking after their comfort and preserving their health is seen in the care taken of the horses and mules driven in our streets. Special contrivances have been adopted by nearly or quite all the corporations such as street railroads and ice companies, to sheild their animals so far as practicable from the damages and sufferings incident to the intense heat. The same may be said of the smaller owners, though the sensibilities are still occasionally shocked by instances of cruelty and brutal indifference to the discomforts of the animals driven on our streets.

It is pretty hot weather for the "code of honor" as recognized by the typical F. F. V. Yet that is precisely what Mr. Eppa Hunton, the member of Congress from the Virginia side of the Patomac is accused of trying to do, in order, it is intimated, to silence the batteries of Columbus Alexander of this city who is pouring into Hunton terrible broadsides of shot and shell through the Alexander papers, somewhat to the detriment, probably, of Hunton's chances for re-nomination. Alexander is, like Hunton, a pronounced Democrat, and has become locally famous for the stubborn light he made against the Board of Public Works. He refused to pay the assessments made under its *regime* against his property and has kept up the fight to the present time in the District Courts. He was almost alone at first but was gradually reinforced as citizens began to realize something of the load of taxes the Board was piling up on their property. To have requested Hunton to vote to legalize the assessments, as Hunton charges he did, would have been inconsistent with his whole record in the matter and those knowing him will believe Hunton must have misapprehended the drift of his (Alexander's) request. He promptly denied the statement and Hunton has got so far along as to have invited Alexander to meet him somewhere in Virginia to settle the hash, according to the *National Republican*.

We are still in the dark as to the significance of Secretary Sherman's recent visit to New York and his several conferences with the sub-Treasury officials and representative bankers. Though Mr. Sherman is reported to have denied any intention of anticipating the date fixed for resumption, many still insist he had that in view in his visit which has been invested with much mystery. What little current work, (largely increased by the appropriations voted for deficiencies) diminution of the force by discharges and the remarkable increase in the number of subscribers to the 4 per cent loan. Mr. Sherman's is the hardest worked crowd in any of the Departments, being allowed no time even to grumble about the hot weather. Subscriptions are said to have amounted to over $1,000,000 in a day and the clerical force is inadequate to the prompt issue of the bonds; but as interest begins with payment no less can result to subscribers.

Porter's defense by Ex-Confederates is closed and summed up amounts to this: The night of August 27 was so dark he couldn't march, though Reno, Kearney and McDowell were able to do so: The fight of August was only an artillery duel and that he received Pope's order of 4,30 P. M. of August 30, too late to attack Longstreet as ordered. If this gauzy web woven for his justification is not torn to shreds in the hearing of the Government case to open to-day, about everybody here will be disappointed. LEO.

It is noticed in parts of Chester and Delaware counties that the chickens are actually half starved, because the sparrows, plucky little highwaymen, swoop down on them and steal their food. The sparrow, that was brought to this country to destroy insects, does not bother himself about such food as long as there are wheat fields on which he can feed. The farmers in the eastern part of the State begin to count their loss as serious from the depredations of these birds.

For the Republican.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

BY REV. J. BENSON AKERS.

The eclipse of either the sun or moon is a sublime spectacle, calculated to impress the beholder with a sense of awe. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon intervening between the earth and the sun, and consequently this event can happen only at the time of new moon. An eclipse of the sun will occur on next Monday afternoon, and not on Monday morning, as stated by some of the almanacs. The eclipse will be total in the western part of the United States, but here in Pennsylvania as a partial eclipse. The total shadow will first strike the earth in Siberia. Its course at first will be north-east, but will gradually change to east, and finally to south-east.

In this country it will sweep over the western end of Montana Territory, the Yellowstone, National Park, Wyoming Territory, Colorado, northern and eastern Texas, entering the Gulf of Mexico between New Orleans and Galveston. It will then pass over most of the island of Cuba and southern San Domingo, and leave the earth a little south-east of the latter island. Within this country the total shadow will be about 116 miles. Outside of the track of total shadow, the eclipse will be visible as a partial one over all the United States, Mexico and British America.

The readers of the REPUBLICAN may look for the commencement of the eclipse about 4:30 P. M., on Monday, July 29, 1878. The dark shadow of the moon will touch the upper edge of the sun on the right hand as we look at it, but it will move to the left and downward, leaving the sun on the lower edge to the left hand. The sun will be about two-thirds covered at the time of the greatest observation. It is questionable whether at any time the eclipse can be seen with the naked eye. A piece of glass, smoked lightly on one side, will enable a person to look on this sublime sight with safety and pleasure. The duration of the eclipse will be about two hours.

In ancient times an eclipse was viewed with feelings of terror, as presaging some dire event. Now, however, the discoveries of science have disrobed these events of their terrors, and given us new views of the wisdom and power of the Almighty Creator.

To Travelers.

The present management of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway ("Pan Handle Route") is bringing the advantages of the country along its line to the attention of the public in many happy and attractive shapes. The Chartiers Valley branch for instance, is rendered one of the most desirable places in which to locate "out of town" by the faculties afforded for incoming and outgoing. This beautiful and cool valley has cheap lands, picturesque sites, very reasonable prices and a wonderfully healthful location to invite those in search of real homes. The out-looker sees from the car window at almost every curve of the road new beauties and attractive spots, whereupon for very little outlay the foundation for a home could be secured.

The new route from Pittsburgh to Wheeling opens a speedy through line avoiding the old "circumbendibus." By a 25 mile run, via. Steubenville, a new section of country is opened up by way of Wellsburg, Short Creek and Glenn's Run to Wheeling, and in this region families will find it infinitely cheaper to live. It is not necessary to dwell upon the advantages in favor of an attractive home in the country within easy reach of the conveniences and luxuries of city life.

To reach the Muskingum Valley with all its splendid advantages this line is the direct and connecting route. The farmer who would find a new home on the Miami will take this road if he would see the most beautiful part of Ohio. The tourist who would seek out pleasant paths, secure comfort and ease in travel, and move westward and south by a direct route will take the Pan Handle. If one has an eye to Texas or Kansas homesteads no other road pretends to compete with this in low rates, quick time and comfort compined with safety. Therefore, whether you would find a home near one of the great cities; if you want to live on a line of railway which reaches the very heart of the great west, and you would reach it with speed and comfort be sure to secure a ticket over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. And if your journeying be one of simple pleasure, and you wish to avoid the discomforts of branch roads, midnight transfers, and annoying delays, take this road, in the perfect assurance that it is a safe and economical route, embracing a variety of landscape and an ever varying list of attractions. By taking this route, you avoid the annoying omnibus transfers, as all changes of cars are made in fine Union Depots, at Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati, where tempting meals await the travelers. Elegant sleeping and drawing room cars run from Pittsburg to these points; and from Columbus, to Chicago and New Orleans. The road is excellently managed, and admirably constructed, aggregating 1,300 miles, making a comprehensive and compact system for travellers to the west and south-west, reaching either by direct or connecting lines every city and town of any magnitude between the lakes and the Ohio river, and as far beyond the Mississippi as American enterpise has pushed its way. For full and reliable information, route books or time tables, call on the nearest Agent at Depots of connecting lines, or on any Agent of the Company, or address, W. L. O'Brein, Gen'l Pass. & T. Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

Fatal Effects of Heat.

Forty-Five Persons Die in St. Louis Monday Week from Sun Stroke.

The intense heat which has prevailed for some time is said not to have a precedent in this latitude, and fatal have been the effects. Especially has it been so in St. Louis, Mo. Monday week was a day of terror. Forty adults were killed by sunstroke, prominent citizens were prostrated in their stores and many favored suspension of business until the weather is cooler. The scenes at the morgue will never be forgotten. At noon there were fifteen corpses in the morgue. Two horses of Undertaker Coffee fell dead in the streets while conveying the bodies of two victims to the cemetery. Undertaker Smithers lost three horses in the same service. Among the bodies laid out at the morgue was that of John Phalen, once of the city council, and one of the most brilliant young men in the city. He had been picked up in the streets dead from sunstroke. Dr. Herman Voorster, ex-coroner, and most noted athlete in St. Louis, if not west of the Mississippi, fell unconscious and expired shortly afterward. At eight o'clock that night there were twenty-six bodies in the morgue, and despite the utmost care that had been taken, the stench was awful that pervaded the atmosphere for a block away. Fifteen of the bodies were boxed up for burial and others were put on ice. Most of the victims were poor and of the laboring classes. Many were unknown and destined to quick and unceremonious burial. The Coroner's office, attached to the morgue was open all night, the Coroner and deputies devoting their time to receiving bodies. Many ladies and young people were prostrated in their residences; horses and mules suffered intensely from the heat. Six street cars on the Broadway line were side tracked because the teams had fallen dead or were dying. Like casualities occurred on the other lines and animals generally were oppressed equally with men. The dead for the day exceeded forty. Besides these, one hundred non-fatal cases were treated at the public medical office, and these form only part of the hundreds treated at drug stores and at private residences throughout the city. According to Professor Tice, the meteorogician, who lives here, Tuesday was the warmest day this latitude has had for one hundred years.

TUESDAY NEARLY AS FATAL.

The St. Louis *Times* has carefully prepared a list of the deaths by sunstroke, showing a total of forty-five. The thermometer at 2 p. m., indicated 103° in the shade. At the dispensary the scene was like that of a military hospital after a battle. Three ambulances were kept busy all day, bringing in sunstruck people from all parts of the city, and many were brought in private conveyances. Thirty odd cases were treated there during the day. More than twice as many were received the day previous. Over 100 horses are known to have perished from the heat yesterday. The principal business streets were almost deserted. Business was nearly wholly suspended and shipments that could be postponed were laid over. In cases of emergency teams would take half loads. But little business was done on the levee or at the various freight depots. The attendance of the merchants at the exchange was not half the usual number. The fatality of cases thoroughly alarmed the people, and a great many engaged in hard labor or in warm places struck work, and refused to resume until the danger of prostration by heat passed, and ironers in laundries and cooks in hotels laid off by the hundreds. Reports from foundries and rolling mills showed a similar state of affairs. Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., the thermometer indicated 93° in the shade.

On Wednesday a strong breeze arose and had the effect of somewhat cooling the atmosphere, but a number of cases were reported. Advices from other sections indicate that the heat has been intense to a fatal degree.

Recent Postoffice Rulings.

Skates, reptiles, confectionery and soap are unmailable.

Mail-carriers cannot carry unsealed communications outside the mails.

The Postoffice Department, wishing to avoid any complication with the rivalries existing between publishers, decline to furnish information showing the amount of postage paid by any publications in any one year.

The law providing for the forwarding of letters at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage, does not apply to printed or third-class matter.

The addition of the date on a printed circular by a hand-stamp subjects the same to letter rates of postage.

Advertising sheets, folded within the issue of any publication, sent to regular subscribers, subject the same to the rates for third-class matter.

Hand-bills sent from the printer to the party ordering the same must be charged as merchandise, and postage paid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

A publication, in order to avail itself of the pound rates, must be mailed at the postoffice nearest the claimed place of publication. It may also be mailed at other offices at the pound rates, to regular subscribers, by news agents.

A husband cannot control the wife's correspondence, nor can the wife control the correspondence of the husband.

The erasure of an address on a postal card and the substituting of another does not make such card unmailable.

Private individuals cannot send any communications in the mails free of postage, no matter to whom it may be addressed.

The words "please forward" on the address side of a postal card subjects the same to letter rates of postage.

A postmaster may attend to business for private parties, if it does not interfere with his duties as postmaster, is he chooses to do so.

READING NOTICES.

Why is It?

The truths of science and progressive thought have always been compelled to batter down the bulwarks of prejudice and disbelief, or remain forever unknown. Why is it that people are so reluctant to receive facts that relate directly to the phenomena of their own existence? Astronomers, upon discovering a star, assign it a place at once, and it is forever fixed. The rule by which a mathematical problem is once solved becomes forever an axiom; but no matter how clearly the principles which govern health and sickness be nemonstrated, some refuse to believe. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, which are now so generally used, and deservedly popular, were, in their early days, very reluctantly received by the people. To-day, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has outrivaled the old-time sarsaparillas, his Pellets are in general use in place of the coarse, huge, drastic pills formerly so much employed, while the sales of his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and his Favorite Prescription are enormous. When the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrofulous swellings and affections, a few bottles of his Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver or "Biliousness."* In many cases of *"Liver Complaint,"* only part of these symptons are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Debilitated females who have undergone all the tortures of caustic and the knife, and yet suffer with those peculiar *dragging-down* sensations and weaknesses, can have guaranteed to them prompt and positive relief by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; while constipation and torpid liver, or "biliousness," are promptly relieved by the Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

—TIME FLIES and so do diseases of the skin when that incomparable purifier of the cuticle and beautifier of the complexion, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, is used to disperse them. Pimples, blotches, sores and bruises, and the like are invariably removed by it.

HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50 cents. 27-4.

MISERABLENESS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column. 29-2t

New Advertisements.

THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

LAKE ERIE SEMINARY,

PAINESVILLE, Ohio,

On the Mt. Holyoke Plan.

A very healthful location, beautiful surroundings, greatly improved and enlarged buildings and apparatus. Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a Christian Home, with thorough course of instruction in the Higher Branches of Education.

TERMS, $170 PER YEAR.

Including board and tuition, fuel, lights and lectures, instruction in French and German, use of Library, Periodicals, &c.

For Catalogue, with *full information*, address the Principal. 29 2m

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Receipts and Expenditures of Benner Township School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 3, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

From collectors	$1,314.39
From State appropriation	184.00
Balance on hand from last year	27.90
Total	$1,526.29

EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages	$1,050.00
For fuel and contingencies	112.76
For fees of Collector and Treasurer	97.64
For salary of Secretary	25.00
For other expenses	51.43
Total	$1,336.83

RESOURCES.

Cash in hands of Treasurer	$189.37
Amount due District from Collector	588.85
Total	$778.22

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Spring township	$120.53
Amount due J. M. Kephart, or Patton township	10.00
Total	$130.53
Estimated value of School Property	$7,000.00

J. P. SEIPERT, Secretary. URIAH STOVER, President.

AN ORDINANCE taxing dogs in the borough of Bellefonte.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1st. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the owner or owners, included in the same family, of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, within the borough, shall be taxed annually, one dollar for each and every dog, and one dollar and fifty cents for each additional dog, and two dollars for each and every bitch, and every additional bitch three dollars, owned or kept within the borough.

SEC. 2d. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, to return the same to the High Constable on or before the 1st day of September, 1878, and on or before the first Monday in June of each and every year thereafter, who shall make a registry of the kind of dog, and the ownership thereof, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and when the owner of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, return the same to the High Constable, he shall, at the same time, pay the tax provided for in the first section hereof, to the said High Constable, who shall give a receipt therefor. The said High Constable to pay the moneys thus received to the borough Treasurer, less his compensation to be fixed by the Council from time to time, and report to the Council at the next meeting—his receipt therefor being his voucher.

SEC. 3d. It shall be the duty of every owner of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, to wear upon each dog or bitch owned or kept, a metallic, or partially metallic collar, with his initials or name marked thereon, indicating the ownership of such dog or bitch.

SEC. 4th. Any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, found running at large, or wherever found in the borough, on and after the 1st day of September, 1878, without a collar, or unregistered, or the annual tax unpaid as prescribed by the preceding sections of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the High Constable of the borough to take up every such dog or bitch and impound the same, and after five days public notice by writen of printed hand bills, not less than three in number, put up in the most public places in the borough, if no owner come and claim the same and pay charges as herein after provided, it shall be the duty of the High Constable to slaughter the same, and bury the carcass in such a way as not to create any nuisance. In case the owner or owners of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches so impounded claim the same within the five days, he, she or they shall pay a fine of two dollars, for each and every dog or bitch impounded and the costs of impounding, keeping, advertising etc., to the High Constable before the same shall be surrendered by him. The High Constable to account to the Treasurer for all fines so collected.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance this 15th July 1878.

Approved: GEO. H. WEAVER, Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk,

AN ORDINANCE to prohibit the throwing of stones and other missiles within the Borough of Bellefonte:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council, of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

Sec. 1 That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any boy or boys, child or children, or other persons to cast, throw or pitch any stone or stones, or other missiles of any kind whatsoever, in or upon any of the streets, alleys, into any public grounds, private yards, or at any building or buildings, vacant or occupied, within the limits of the borough of Bellefonte, and the casting or throwing of stones or other missiles, with mischievous, evil, playful or useless intent, by any boy or boys or other persons, in or upon any of the streets or alleys, or into any public grounds or private yards, or at any building or buildings within the said borough, is hereby prohibited. Provided that this ordinance does not apply to the legitimate handling and use of stones and other material, for legitimate purposes, such as building, repairing streets, &c.

Sec. 2. Every boy or person violating the provisions of the first section of this ordinance shall be liable to arrest, and it shall be the duty of the police officers and the high constable to arrest every person or boy so offending, and on conviction before the chief burgess or a justice of the peace in the borough, of a violation of any of the provisions of the first section hereof, the boy or boys, or person or persons, so convicted, shall be sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, and a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to the lock up, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, both or either, at the discretion of the chief burgess or the justice of the peace before whom convicted.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this fifteenth day of July, A. D., 1878.

Approved: GEO. H. WEAVER, Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk.

Amendment to Ordinance in Relation to Curb Stone Market.

"Be it resolved by the Town Council of the borough of Bellefonte, in council assembled, and the same is hereby

Resolved, That the ordinance enacted by said Council establishing and regulating a Curb-Market is hereby construed so as to exclude from its operation what is known as small fruits, such as berries, cherries, currants, plums, &c., and also peaches and pears, and that the same be permitted to be sold on the streets on any day during the week except Sunday, and at any time in the day.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in like manner as ordinances.

Approved: GEORGE H. WEAVER, Chief Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer for **Hop Bitters** will Cure you.

If your are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, **Hop Bitters** will Revive you.

If you are a minister, lawyer, merchant, or mechanic, overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, with your household cares and work, **Hop Bitters** will Restore you.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, **Hop Bitters** will Strengthen you.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, **Hop Bitters** will Relieve you.

If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the desk, *anywhere*, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, *without intoxicating*, **Hop Bitters** is what you Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, your faculties waning, **Hop Bitters** will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by F. Potts Green, Druggist, Bellefonte, Pa. 29 4w

$10 to a $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free, explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall street, New York. 27 4t

New Adertisements.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-1f

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 29 4t

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Want of Tone and Activity, in the stomach and bowels, and avoiding the dangers of Change of Water, Food and Climate. Ask for SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER 25 4t

27 4w

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM SUSSMAN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will please present them to

DORA SUSSMAN, Executrix, Bellefonte.
HENRY LEHMAN, Philipsburg.
AARON GAM, 22 N. 3d St., Phila.
Executors.

The books, accounts, notes and other evidences of indebtedness due the estate of decedent, have been left with BEAVER & GEPHART, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, for collection and adjustment, upon whom all indebted are requested to call. 25-6t

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, REPUBLICAN office,
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878. 10 9-tf

Do you want to make some money? If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents, Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Scive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE, Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Andrew J. Hoover, deceased, late of Houston township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ESTHER JANE HOOVER, Administratrix.
26-6t* FLEMING, June 20, 1878.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. P. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lancaster, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have filed an application in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, for a warrant for two hundred and thirty acres of Improved Land, in Halfmoon township, Centre county, bounded on the west by A. H. Griffin, and an old survey in the warrantee name of Josiah Lamborn, on the north by said survey and Andrew Hunter, west by said Hunter and Joseph Miles. It being an old improvement made by a certain Robert Shaw, and which Joseph R. Shugert, his Executor by deed, dated January 2d, A. D. 1833, duly entered of record, granted and conveyed to Roland Curtin, Sr., as by reference thereunto, will more fully and as large appear.

MOSES THOMPSON.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York
6-6m

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Otto & Co., cigar manufacturers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are at the store of A. J. Cruse, Bush House, where all parties indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.

OTTO & CO.

Notice is also given to all parties who contracted debts with A. J. Cruse, dealer in tobacco and cigars, previous to July 1, 1878, are requested to call at his store in the Bush House and settle the same.

A. J. CRUSE.
Bellefonte, July 11, 1878. 28-3t

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

A SWARM OF BEES.

B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild;
B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child;
B studious, B thoughful, B loving, B kind,
B sure you make matter subservient to mind;
B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true,
B temperate in argument, pleasure and wine,
B careful of conduct, of money, of time;
B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm,
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B courageous, B gentle, B liberal, B just,
B aspiring, B humble, because thou art dust;
B penitent, circumspect, sound in the faith,
B active, devoted, B faithful till death;
B honest, B holy, transparent and pure;
B dependent, B virtuous, and you'll B secure.

Pennsylvania Wheat Fields.

The following editorial under the above caption is taken from the *Practical Farmer*, which at this time is of more than ordinary interest to every farmer in Centre county. So many farmers are so suspicious of "book farming" that it is of little use to write upon important farm questions, but we feel quite sure that this article will attract the attention of progressive farmer's at this time:

Perhaps no county in the State will give so good an idea of the wheat crop of the State as Lancaster county. The original fertility of the soil has been carefully kept up by intelligent farming, and it has well been named the "garden county of the State." A trip through it just at this particular time, when the broad fields of golden grain are being harvested, is well calculated to convince one that the appellation it has received is a correct one. The best portion is seen by leaving the lines of public travel and by carriage conveyance passing through the rich agricultural districts. There probably never was a greater yield of straw than this year has given. As to the actual yield per acre, it is of course too early to expect measured returns, but we may form a reasonably accurate opinion as to quality and average per acre. The spring opened early and the area planted was larger than last year. The weather has been on the whole exceptionally good for growing grain. The crop has came forward splendidly, and until within a few days continued in the best possible condition for harvesting. A storm recently beat some of it down badly.

The yield of broadcast and drilled wheat will be eighteen to thirty bushels per acre. In a few instances in this county the farmers are trying Groff's new method of cultivating wheat. Upon the farm of Mr. Ranck we noticed a field of wheat containing twenty-five acres that had been cultivated according to his new mode. Its probably yield is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 pushels. For several years this field has been in wheat, drilled in the ordinary way, and its yield has been from 300 to 600 bushels, a gain of more than one hundred per cent. in favor of the cultivated wheat. This man has been very skeptical on the subject of cultivating wheat, heretofore, but now says he will sow no other way.

On the farm of Mr. Groff we found the reaper cutting some of the finest wheat we ever saw. He has thirty-three acres that he cultivated by his new method. In looking over the fields it would not be suspected that the wheat had been drilled far enough, (eleven inches) apart to admit of driving a horse between the rows, for it had spread out at the top and completely hid all traces of rows. Every head was well developed, and the straw stood erect. It has been estimated by competent judges that it will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Other fields adjoining it, uncultivated, with a heavy growth of of straw but diminutive heads, are estimated to yield not over twenty bushels per acre—a difference of at least thirty bushels, and perhaps more, to the acre, due only to the cultivating wheat can not be urged too strongly. We have examined it carefully and are satisfied that it will increase the yield very largely.

The wheat crop of the United States this year will be the largest ever harvested, 400,000,000 bushels being the estimate of total yield, and judging from the latest Europeon crop reports the surplus will be wanted at paying prices. The past month has proven very unfavorable to the ripening of crops in England, and the supply from home-grown grain will undoubtedly be smaller than last year. The Russian grain fields are reported very light, and the culture irregular, on account of the disturbed state of national affairs. We may therefore conclude that the European demand for breadstuffs will be even greater this year than last.

Use of Agricultural Papers.

I have been a constant reader of agricultural papers for thirty years and more, and have found the following benefits:

1. They are a most agreeable change from the labors of the field and the garden. Every man wants diversion of some kind, and finds it in change of occupation. Reading is amusement to a man tied up to the daily routine of the farm. His mind is stimulated by the persual of the pages of his favorite journal, by its beautiful illustrations of animals, of flowers, and shurbs, of cottages and garden walks, of new implements, of husbandry, and by its records of the experiments of other practical farmers; he is refreshed and kept cheerful and contented by this constant communion with other tillers of the soil.

2. They add largely to our stores of knowledge. Some of the best minds in the country write habitually for these papers. Some of them have had years of training in the best scientific schools of this country and of Europe, and tell us how crops grow, what tillage does for our crops, what are the best rations for horses and working cattle, for fattening animals, and for milk cows; what fertilizers our soils need, and how this want can most econimically supplied. They are full of communications from practical farmers, in all parts of the land, giving their methods of husbandry, and the reasons for them. No man can read habitually these teachings without gaining much useful knowledge in his husbandry.

3. They save much waste upon the farm, in the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, stock and tools. Seeds are often adulterated, sometimes with sand, but oftener with old seed, or seeds of weeds, which, if sown, greatly increases the cost of tillage and harvesting. The papers warn us of these adulterations, shows us how to detect them, and where to purchase a pure article at fair prices. In the single item of fertilizers, any man who has occasion to use them gets back his subscription for a good agricultural paper, many times over every season. In the Connecticut Experiment Station, which is mainly a creation of agricultural journalism, there is a complete safeguard against fraudulent manures. A reading farmer can know just what he buys, and not invests in sand or swamp muck. Millions of dollars are saved to the country every year by this institution. Manufacturers of fertilizers are compelled to sell by analysis. The best implements of tillage, and of harvesting, are brought to the knowledge of the mass of farmers through the press. If there is a fair, a plowing match, a trial of reapers or mowers, or of implements of tillage, the papers give the results in detail, and he has the data for an intelligent opinion. Inventors have shifted the burden of growing crops, and harvesting them very largely, from human hands to brute muscles. The horse cuts, cures, rakes and stores the hay harvest. A good tool often pays for itself in a single season. The results of the large increase in the circulation of our agricultural papers are seen all over the land, in more attractive homes, in cleaner and more productive fields, in better orchards, in more abundant harvests, in a better fed, better clad, and better sheltered population. It is money in the pocket of every farmer to take an agricultural paper and read it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Depth for Covering Seeds.

Three times the diameter of the seed to be planted is the rule among market gardeners. And this rule in my experience hold good for most farm crops with the exception that most farm fields are not got in so fine tilth as market gardens, and therefore seeds need to be planted somewhat deeper than they otherwise should. In other words, we have to cover twice or three times the depth we ought, because the soil is stony or cloddy. Through this extra amount of lumpy earth the tender shoot has to push its way to light and air. This is the first move the young plant makes and the check from too much or unsuitable covering retards its vigors through all after growth. With fine, moist and rich earth as a covering, plants get a vigorous start from the first, and are soon beyond danger from the ailments which pertain to stunted growth. Seeds planted at the right depth, which is shallow, start their first roots in the proper place and do not need to put forth a second series. No matter how shallow seed is planted, provided the soil is in right condition, the plant roots will be deep enough. I have often known wheat, barley and oats sown broad-cast on newly plowed ground and never covered except as rains washed the grain into the loose soil. Such pieces never failed to make a vigorous early growth, and if the soil was rich enough, a good crop. This fact has often been noted by farmers, and yet nine out of ten think it a point gained if they put the seed, and especially winter grain, deep in the ground. They have some pet theory that deep drilling or deep covering of wheat will enable it to resist frost better, and though a thousands facts contravene this theory, the facts are forgotten and the notion is retained. Frost penetrates from six inches to three feet deep here in Western New York, so that no depth of covering will save wheat from winter-killing. In point of fact, light frosts reaching only two or three inches in depth are much more damaging to wheat than the steady cold weather of winter, when the ground is frozen deeply all the time.

For spring grain, and especially for barley, shallow covering is important. There is no frost to injure it, but the season for spring grain is so short that a little more or less in depth of sowing makes several days' difference in time of ripening. In nearly half the barley and oats grown we find part that is green from unripeness, giving the grain a stained and rusty appearance. These stained grains are the product of seed that has been delayed in ripening, and in almost every case by being covered too deeply. With oats this does not make so much difference; but malsters complain of barley that is uneven in ripening, and in seasons when barley is cheap, will not buy it. Thousands of dollars are yearly lost by farmer's from this cause, rendering barley, in such seasons as the past, unfit for anything but feeding purposes. Of all crops barley should be sown at a uniform depth. For this purpose a drill set as shallow as possible, is the best implement. If the soil is lumpy, do not set the drill deeper, but drag across the drill marks, finishing with the Thomas Smoothing harrow and the roller, to mellow the surface and break down lumps.

Some drills have what is called a zigzag attachment throwing every other tooth forward of the one beside it. It is very handy in lumpy, stony or soddy ground, but it is a very poor thing for the crop. I never liked this way of putting in grain, and the more I see of it and think about it the more dissatisfied I become with it. On no account would I have grain of any kind put in by it. On cloddy ground it seems very nice to see the lumps slipping by the drill tubes instead of being dragged before them, but it is better to have a man follow the drill all day watching the tubes than to set them so that every alternate tube throws a ridge of these hard clods over the next row of plants. What if the drill "won't half cover" the seed without being set on this fashion? What you call "not half covering the seed" is, in all probability about the depth it should be put in. Follow the drill with the drag and roller, and the crop will be as good as the soil is capable of producing. What is quite as important, the seed will be covered a nearly uniform depth, and the crop will all be ripe together more fear than need be that farm seeds will not be covered deeply enough, and this zigzag attachment to drills is only a device to enable shiftless farmers who do not get their soil in proper condition before seeding, to leave the field after drilling looking nearly as well as if it had been properly prepared. What we want is not only to have the field appear in good condition but to produce a good crop of evenly riped grain.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Col. Piollet's Election as Trustee.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CENTRE HALL, PA., June 28, 1878.

COL. V. E. PIOLLET, : *Dear Brother*—It is with pleasure that I inform you that the Patrons of Centre used their influence at the election of trustees at the Penn'a State College on the 26th ult., by electing you as one of the trustees for the college. You will pardon us for using your name without your consent, but we thought it so important to have our order to take the part and position in the college that the honor of our class demands. Do not think that this institution is of a low standard; I can assure you that it ranks among the first institutions of our State. Dr. James Calder, President of the college, is lecturer of the Centre County Grange, and during the proceedings of the commencement gave our order the prominence that our honor demanded. I therefore hope when you will be officially informed of your election, you will accept the honored position, for our sake at least. Yours fraternally,

LEONARD RHONE,
Master of Centre County Grange.

OFFICE OF MASTER OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE, P. OF H.,
WYSOX, PA., July 3d, 1878.

WORTHY BROTHER:—Your esteemed favor of the 28th ultimo, informing me that I was elected (at the instant of Centre County Patrons) one of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Colldge, came to hand last evening. In reply, be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for this mark of confidence and respect, proffered to me as master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and as such I will accept the position when officially notified of my election.

Brother Rhone, I desire you to communicate my greatful acknowledgement to the Patrons of Centre county for this new evidence of solicitude for the advancement of our order. This is one of the very many occurrences which have come to my knowledge, showing plainly that the Grange organization will finally unite the farmers in a stern determination to put their impetus upon the institutions of country.

You will please say to our brother, Dr. Calder, President of the Pennsylvania State College, that he shall have my zealous support as master of the Pennsylvania State Grange in his efforts to render the institution under his management creditable and useful to the people of our State.

Your friend, V. E. PIOLLET.

LEONARD RHONE, ESQ., Deputy, Centre county, Pa.

A New Market for Horses.

Within the past year the exportation of horses from this country to Great Britain has acquired very considerable dimensions. With only two fast exceptions, all the lines of steamers leaving this port for the British Isles are accustomed to carry over weekly shipments averaging from forty to seventy animals, while on all the vessels of the two largest lines there are stables especially arranged to accommodate upwards of one hundred horses at a time. The prospect of war between England and Russia may, of late, have given a special impetus to this branch of trade; but apart from this, the requirements of business and the comparative scarcity of horses across the Atlantic, render it highly probable that ere long this country may become a large source of supply of horses for the British and Continental markets. Leaving war out of the question, England does not breed horses enough to supply her domestic wants; and the increasing use of "tramways" or street cars in the United Kingdom and the Continent, must create a large and growing demand. According to the last census in each country, there are 9,333,000 horses in the United States against 2,762,000 in Great Britain, and the newspaper press of the latter have recently been full of comments on the scarcity and high price of horses. Animals worth from $100 to $150 in the market here, fetch $350 across the water, which certainly leaves a liberal margin of profit above the cost and risk of transhipment. The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1875 estimate the average selling price of horses in that country at £77, or about $375 per head, whereas the statistics of our Department of Agriculture for 1877 show that horses between five and seven years old, broken to saddle and harness, can, on an average, be purchased where reared in this country—those 15 to 15½ hands high at from $75 to to $100, and those 15½ to 16½ hands at from $100 to $125.

In view of the inadequacy of the supply of good, sound horses in Great Britain, therefore, as well as of their comparatively high price, a company has been lately formed there under the patronage of some of the highest names, civil and military, in the kingdom, the title of which—the British House Supply Association—sufficiently explains its object. Canada and our Western States, especially Kentucky and Illinois, will, at least at the outset, be the principal points where purchases on account of this organization will be made. The extent the trade has reached in individual hands down to the present time, affords to the new company ample assurances of the success of its undertaking, and renders it highly probable that, within a short time, its agents will be purchasing stock from the practically illimitable supplies to be found in our markets.

In view of the transatlantic outlet for this branch of agricultural industry, which must soon be opened either by the action of this company, by private effort or by both combined, it is of importance to our farmers and breeders to know the kind of horses that will be most in demand for this promising trade. The prospectus of the company and the character of the animals already purchased by the private individuals engaged in the business, show that the horses which will find the readiest demand at the best figures must be large, powerful, well-shaped, upstanding animals, with good bone, substance and stamina, such as are suited for every description of work—in a word, good, general-purpose horses. Carriage horses, stout saddle horses, and hunters able to carry weight, will also find a good market; but the general-purpose horse, being alike serviceable for home use and profitable for exportation, will be the best animal our farmers can breed.

Fruit Recipes.

TO CAN PEACHES.—One half pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Put the sugar in the kettle with a half pint of water to one pound of sugar. Heat and skim and parboil them in the syrup ten minutes. Pour while hot in cans and seal immediately.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—One pint of vinegar, three pints of berries, one pound of crushed sugar. Let them stand together a day or two; wash and strain. Boil twenty minutes and skim well. Bottle when cool.

PICKLED PEACHES.—To every quart of vinegar add two poudds of sugar, spice. Boil and pour boiling hot over the peaches.

PRESERVED CHERRIES.—Common sour cherries are best; stone and take pound of sugar to pound of fruit; take half of your sugar to and sprinkle over the fruit, let it stand about an hour, pour into a preserving kettle, boil slowly ten minutes, skim out the cherries, add remainder of sugar to the syrup; boil, skim and pour over the cherries; the next day drain off the syrup, boil, skim, add the cherries, boil twenty minutes and seal up in small jars.

PEACH PRESERVES.—Pare and stone your fruit and cut in halves; weigh it, and allow one pound of fruit; crack peach stones, extract the kernels, and put a few into your syrup (for flavoring) while cooking. Put a layer of sugar in the kettle first, then a layer of fruit, and so until all is used; set where it will warm slowly until the sugar is melted and the fruit hot through; boil steadily until the peaches are tender and clear; take out with a perforated skimmer and lay on large, flat dishes, crowding as little as possible. Boil the syrup almost to a jelly—that is clear and thick—and skim; fill the jars two-thirds full of the fruit, pour on the boiling syrup, and when cold cover with brandy tissue paper, then with cloth, lastly with thick paper tied tightly over them. The peaches should be ready to take off after half an hour boiling; the syrup boils fifteen minutes longer; stir often to let the scum rise, and skim.

PRESERVED PEARS are put up the same, only pared. Leave stem on and fruit whole.

RASPBERRY JAM.—Three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit; boil the fruit half an hour; mash and stir well; add the sugar and cook twenty minutes more. Goosberry jam is made similar, only boil the fruit one hour first and another hour after the sugar is put in. The goosberries must be ripe.

NECTAR.—Four ounces tartaric acid, four pounds of white sugar, two quarts of water. Simmer well together until it comes to a boil. When nearly cold add the whites of two eggs. When quite cold flavor with two tablespoons of lemon or any other extract. Bottle and cork well. For use, take a goblet nearly filled with water and two tablespoons of the syrup, to which add about half a teaspoon of soda. Stir and drink while foaming.

SODA BEER.—Three pints strong beer, one quart molasses, three and one-half pounds brown sugar, simmered together and skimmed as long as scum will rise; three ounces tartaric acid, dissolve in one-half pint of water, and one-half ounce each of esssence of lemon, wintergreen and sassafras; bottle, cork and tie.

PETROLEUM IN UTAH.—A short time ago, while on a pleasure excursion in a tributary of the Spanish Fork Cannon, Utah county, a bed of petroleum was discovered by some gentlemen. When first discovered it was a matter of doubt whether it was genuine, but a test has revealed that the article is real and appears to be of a high quality. After sinking for about two feet the rock produced twenty to twenty-five per centum of oil, and at about eight feet it will produce perhaps all of fifty per centum. Some twelve gallons of the crude oil were taken from the rock, and specimens have been sent to San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Ohio for chemical analysis. Oil gentlemen in this city pronounce the article good, and give it as their opinion that it can be made a big success. As soon as a chemical examination is made and a result ascertained it will be made known; but it is even now claimed for it that four kinds of oil can be made from the article, and that it possesses medicinal virtures.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

John Jasper.

The wags are determined to make money and have their fun out of John Jasper—the colored minister who disputes the Copernican system—if they can. A few nights ago he repeated his celebrated sermon before a highly celebrated audience in Washington city. He abates nothing of his new and radical theory, but seems to be more deeply impressed with its truth than ever. "He was no grammarian," he said; "had never been to school, except seven months, thumbing a New York spelling book." His theory was based entirely upon the inspiration of the Scriptures. The peroration of his sermon was in the following language, uttered with great feeling and energy:

"What is the meaning of the word 'arise?' Don't it mean something that goes up stairs, or gets up and moves about? If I haven't proved that the sun do move, then my name ain't Jasper! Don't take my word for it, take God's. He says so. But they say the earth moves, that the earth turns over. Pshaw! Why, don't you see if it did, all the water would fall out of the rivers and we'd all be drowned. Drowned! I tell you. And if the earth turned over, all the houses would tumble down and the territories turn over, and you and I would be standing on our heads half the time! It's nonsense! But don't believe that the earth turns over, for you know you can't stand on your head all night."

Mr. Jasper is said to be a "drawing card." This is merely the beginning of his lecturing course, which is to be continued throughout the country for an indefinite period.

Teaching Children to Pick Things Up.

We know a man who is quite particular about keeping every thing in its proper place. We heard him say that he acquired this habit through the training of his mother. When a boy even as far back as he could remember, his mother always made him pick up and put away his playthings after he had got through with them. He was often allowed to get out all the materials he wanted for a good time. In bad weather the kitchen was often at the disposal of himself and brother, but they always understood that every thing was to be cleared up at the close of the play. No doubt there is a difference in children, for we have known boys of the same family, of nearly the same age, brought up in all respects as nearly alike as possible, yet one of them was always careless, and beame a careless, easy man, while the other was extremely particular in all the details of his dress, sports, and work. Still, granting this difference which many would call a natural difference, we believe a persistent training in early childhood would make an orderly man out of the most careless child.

Why the Hungarians Hate Russia.

The Magyars are a vigorous, proud and aggressive nationality, and make good their claim to more than the amount of home rule demanded by four Irish members. They have a hatred for Russia, founded on her intervention at the moment when their rebellion promised to be successful; and their admiration for Turkey springs, not only from her resistance to their own foe, but from her refusal to give up the Hungarians who took refuge in her territory. They have not forgotten that the Sultan defied the threats of the Czar. It is perfectly natural they should dislike Russia and admire Turkey.

Curiosities of Turkey.

Many centuries ago the mosques of Constantinople were Christian churches, and the walls were covered with paintings, peculiar to the Christian faith. The Turks covered these with a coating of plaster. This, for centuries, has been gradually and imperceptibly falling off in the thinnest possible flakes of powder, so that the ancient paintings are again distinctly seen through the thin glaze left. To-day a colossal head of Christ looks down upon the Mohammedan worshippers from the walls of St. Sophia, and in another mosque the Madonna is a similar manner displayed. The Turks do not trouble them.

Unknown Regions of the Globe.

According to an English writer there are four vast areas which have never been traversed by civilized man, and which among them constitute about one-seventeenth of the whole area of the globe. Of these the Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seventy-five times that of great Britain; the second lies about the North Pole; the third is in Central Africa, and the fourth in Western Australia. The areas of these unknown regions of the globe are estimated, approximately, at about 11,600,000 square miles.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE FOR DROPSY.

I never shall
FORGET THE FIRST DOSE.

PROVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 19 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some 10 bottles, I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by using Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say it has cured an aunt of my wife's of Neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for *Canker Humor*. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I cannot be too thankful for the use of it. I am,

Very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain; cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.
I OWE MY HEALTH TO YOUR VALUABLE VEGETINE

NEWPORT, KY., Apr., 29, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—Having suffered from a breaking out of *Cankerous Sores* for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until Mr. Miller, the apothecary, recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say, is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.

Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE
Cured me when the
DOCTORS FAILED.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so.

Yours truly,
ERNEST BURIGAN, Residence 621 Race St.,
Place of business, 573 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

28-41

Lumber.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

F. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started a Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan, Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa., where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange. 10-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,
FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILIS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Glass, Putty, Mixed Paints, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves &c.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10 4-tf

CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR

Wholesale Prices!

A Man's full Suit for . . . $5.00
that used to $10.00.

A neat, nice styled good Suit, at $6.00
good wear.

All wool CASSIMER SUITS for the price of making.

Boy's Suits for $2.50
that used to be $6.00.

Neat Style Spring OVERCOATS.

PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHERS.

Practice economy, by saving money, by buying your Clothing of

S. & A. LOEB'S,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

12tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n1f

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads.

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,
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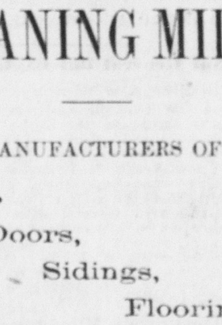
Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

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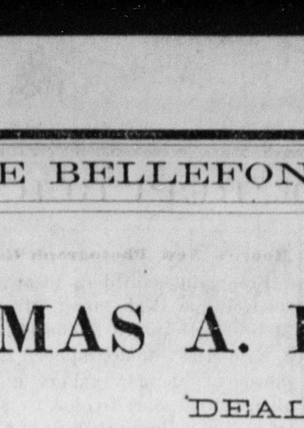
Farming Implements.



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wishing to purchase first-class articles of

Threshers and Cleaners,

Also one and two-horse tread powers and threshers, will do well to call on or address the manufacturer.

These separators can be attached to four-horse powers. All machines warranted.

J. M. HULSHIZER, MANUFACTURER,
Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa.
PHILIP TEATS, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
v10n21 3m*

Organs & Sewing Machines.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

NEW 13 STOP PARLOR ORGANS, PRICE, $340; FOR ONLY $110 CASH.—NEW 9 STOP ORGANS FOR

$70. PRICE, $270.

NEW SEWING MACHINES

COMPLETE FOR $25.00.

Come and see for yourselves, at

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music Store,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE.

27-tf

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS and CUTS are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v6 35-1y

Star Parlor Organ.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

DURING

FEBRUARY & MARCH

WE WILL SELL A

Star Parlor Organ

WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENEERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

LIST PRICE - $275.00.

Reduced Price $85,00.

Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN. Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR

FIVE YEARS.

We are the bona fide manufacturers, having large factories in WASHINGTON, N. J., driven by steam.

We are the only advertisers from this place who make any part of an Organ.

FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address,

ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO.,

10-9 tf Washington, N.J.

Miscellaneous.

$2500 A Year. Active Agents $2500 A Year.

WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY, TO CANVASS OUR LINE OF FINE

PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES.

ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC.

Comprising nearly 100 different Styles, with numerous elegantly illustrated Explanatory Features.

The most COMPLETE, PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL line of Bibles ever offered to the American Public.

—ALSO ON OUR—

Grand Combination Prospectus

OF 150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS.

Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works, and Family, Pulpit and pocket Bibles and Testaments, wanted in every family.

A Novel Feature in Canvassing. Sales made from this Prospectus, when all single books fail.

Also GENERAL and LOCAL AGENTS WANTED on our

GREAT WAR BOOK,

The most Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurate History of the late conflict between The Russian and The Turk, with its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. For Circulars and Liberal terms, address,

JNO. E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Wanted.

GOOD LIVE BUSINESS MEN to sell the Excelsior Improved Letter Copying Book. No Press, Brush or water used, copies instantly. Agents outfits $2.50. Agents make from $10 to $15 per day. Address Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 47 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Incorporated February 16th, 1877. Capital $100,000. Exclusive Territory given. 10-27-4t.

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFORTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Blo Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1year

Miscellaneous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

Dodge & Olcott,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y. 10-24-6m

LANDRETHS'

CELEBRATED TURNIP SEEDS.

IN ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES.

EVERY GRAIN OUR OWN GROWTH.

☞ All Varieties at Lowest Prices. ☜

If your merchant does not keep them, we will supply you by mail, postage paid. Write for Prices and Descriptive List.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

21 and 23 South Sixth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

The most extensive Seed-Growers in America.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—They say the weather has been slightly over the average.

—Last Saturday's market was the largest of the season.

—Flour sells for $5.60 per barrel in Mifflin, Juniata county.

—Will the Clinton *Republican* inform us who "Sam" is?

—Court commences August 19th—the third Monday.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon meets at Lemont on the first Tuesday in October.

—Hon. William H. Armstrong passed through town last Thursday towards the west.

—The Altoona Daily *Globe* has again suspended. A weekly will hereafter be published.

—"Dog Days" appear not to have checked, thus far, the insatiable desire of the boys for bathing.

—Stitzer & Magee have removed their law office to the room just below Garman's hotel.

—Democrats over the mountain say the Sheriffalty has been conceded to them.

—The Governor Works are turning out a good number of machines. They expect to sell a large number in a short time.

—Prof. Beach has left the Academy, and will take a theological course at Princeton College, of which institution he is a graduate.

—Centre Hall band will pic-nic on top of the Nittany mountain, August 3d. Dancing and refreshments are on the programme.

—Last Thursday the thermometer stood at 100 degrees in several localities in town. The crops escaped injury by frost that night.

—Mr. Irvin Cook, of Howard, so long prostrate, was buried on last Friday, in the Methodist graveyard. Rev. N. J. Mitchell officiated.

—Miss Laura Wylie, with her younger sister, is visiting her friends in town. Mr. Samuel Wylie spent a day with us last week, the guest of Gen. Beaver.

—A grand, old-fashioned harvest home was held on last Saturday on the Clintondale camp-ground. Hon. Charles McCormick delivered an address.

—A harvest home will be held at Hecla Grove next Saturday. The Zion band will attend. Speeches, games, tub-races, balloons, etc., mark the programme.

—The Centre Hall Reformed Sunday-school will pic-nic in Witmer's Grove, near that town, next Saturday. An ice cream festival will be held in connection with the pic-nic.

—A *Watchman* correspondent unscathingly criticizes the silly habit of ladies allowing their escorts to take them by the arm and promenade our thoroughfares. It does look "rawther" that way.

—We are indebted to Captain Potter, the good natured agent of the Pennsylvania railroad company at this point, for a handsomely printed book of Summer Excursion routs. It is illustrated, and contains a vast amount of railroad information.

—To lovers of ease and of pleasure we would suggest a stroll to the rustic study and office of Mr. John A. Woodward, of Howard. Comfort and culture, convenience and economy mark it so strongly that we wonder more Centre county farmers do not follow the example of Mr. Woodward.

—On Sunday, about 12 M., a roaring noise was heard overhead, which created considerable stir among those who noticed it. It proved to be a hail storm passing over, which came to the earth in College township. The noise was similar to that of a train of cars running at a great speed.

—Harrison Barr, Esq., of Snow Shoe, who went west some time since to "view the landscape o'er," has returned. He was not as favorably impressed with what came under his observation as some have been, and is of the opinion that he'll stick to the old wedge State.

Avoiding Sunstroke.

An exchange say sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, close sleeping-rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid the loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in-doors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, etc.,—see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light hat, (not black, as it absorbs heat,) straw etc., and put inside of it a wet cloth or a green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvass or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately and lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over the head and neck. If anyone is overcome by heat send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician give the person cool drinks of water, or black tea, or cold coffee if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a litte sugar.

—Rev. Yocum, pastor of the M. E. church, of this place, preached in the M. E. church, of Clearfield last Sunday evening week. The Raftsman's *Journal* says of him: "In the evening Rev. A. D. Yocum, of Bellefonte, filled the pulpit, and the manner in which the house was crowded gives undoubted evidence that the hold he gained upon the hearts of our people during his three years' residence here has in no degree relaxed. Many persons who went to the church were turned away for want of room. Mr. Yocum preached a very impressive sermon, in the latter part of which he referred in a touching manner to the years he spent in our midst, and if we may judge from the emotion in his voice, which he was unable to suppress, he has lost none of his affection for his old friends, though surrounded wherever he goes by those who cannot fail to love him as well."

—It would be a good act for our temperance people to send a representative to the Grand Temperance Camp Meeting to be held at Round Lake next month, commencing on the 6th, and to continue eight days. It is intended to have a gathering of all workers, in the "Murphy movement," in this country. Representatives of the organization will be in attendance from every State in the Union, in which the work has been inaugurated. An earnest invitation is extended to all Gospel temperance workers, to be present and join in the exercises.

—William Lyon, the butcher, piloted a car load of cattle from Pittsburg to this place last week. He had a glorious time with them. Every once in a while one would lie down, completely prostrated with the excessive heat. A large number of sheep and several beeves died along the road; but fortunately none belonged to him. He don't want any more work of that kind in his plate.

—A slight fire occurred last Thursday evening at Duncan's foundry. A "heat" had been taken off during the afternoon, and, about 7 o'clock, a small frame shed near the cupalo, adjoining the foundry, took fire. It was extinguished in time to save a disastrous conflagration.

—Now listen, ye sister towns. Glory in our populousness! One long square of our town, viz: from Cummings House to the east end of Bishop street has seventy-five little children—all natives, too.

—Rebersburg young men indulge in foot races.

Will Logan Hose Disband?

The Logan Hose Company appears to be in a destitute condition, and needs money to pay its current expenses. Of course, they naturally look to Council for relief, as that body represents the people, in the defence and saving of whose property they have volunteered to work. The life of a fireman is an unenviable one, view it as you may. Many times are they denominated "drunken firemen" by persons whose position in life is perhaps more elevated, but whose moral qualities are far inferior. Their labor is of a dangerous and laborious character, and performed at all seasons of the year and at any hour of the day. To keep a fire company efficiently organized requires enough money to pay current expenses, for be it known of these they have not a few. From whom, then, should these funds come? The privilege of working at fires and wearing out clothing is hardly honorable or profitable enough to ask the Logan boys to pay weekly or monthly dues, and in this manner sustain their organization, although we know of many companies that have adopted this plan. True, the borough appropriates $200 annually to the support of the company, but three-fourths of this they pay for rent, leaving them only $50 with which to get along. Every person who has had experience in fire matters knows that the latter sum is not sufficient to keep their affairs in good shape.

If the Logan's services are not worth to the borough the cost of maintaining the company, then they might as well disband. That would be a common-sense view of the case. If a thing is worth having, it is certainly worth paying for. In case the Logan should disband, in what position would it place us? We would virtually be without any protection from the ravages of fire, as we understand the Undine company has about fizzled out on account of so little interest being taken in its affairs by members.

The Logan Hose Company is composed of men who are willing to gratitiously continue in our service if sufficient funds are pledged to its maintenance, but they utterly refuse to work for nothing and in addition be compelled to bear expensive burdens. Council should give this matter its immediate and earnest attention, as it is a matter of more importance than a dog-tax ordinance or the enactment of a similar law against throwing stones.

This matter should be brought to to the attention of insurance companies, inasmuch as thousands of dollars worth of property have been saved for them. It would be well for agents in town to make an effort to secure something from their respective companies to aid in defraying the necessary expenses of the department and thereby insure greater safety to their risks.

—A camp-meeting, under the auspices of Messiah's church, will commence at Snow Shoe on Thursday, August 22, to continue over two Sabbaths. Revs. L. Osler and A. F. Remington are expected to be present. There will be a boarding tent on the grounds, and excursion tickets will be sold on the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad. The committee of arrangements make the following announcement, which is characteristic of their faith: "The prophetic announcement of Jehovah, the history of the world and the signs of the times, warrant the expectation that the day of Millenial glory will soon dawn; that day to be ushered in by the second personal coming of Christ, the Day of Judgment, the dissolution and restoration of the heavens and earth, and the giving, by the Father, to Christ and His glorified saints, the restored world as their glorious and eternal inheritance."

—The post office department has ruled the following as unmailable: Packages containing liquids, poisons, glass, explosive chemicals, live animals, pointed instruments, flour, sugar, cement, confectionery in any form, eye-glasses or spectacles, jewely, having pins attached, salve, sewing machine needles, soap, steel pens, stove polish, tin dishes, tooth powders, or any matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, or injure the person of any one connected with the service.

—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Coggeshall, teacher of music in the State Normal School at Lock Haven, to Mr. L. O. Bailey, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, was a great surprise to their many friends. The ceremony was performed on the 29th of September, 1877, by Rev. S. Creighton, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, of Lock Haven.

—The Knitting Machine folks are getting some new machinery for their factory that will greatly assist them.

Moore's New Photograph Gallery.

From the crowded, inconvenient quarters on High street, Mr. J. W. Moore, well-known to our citizens as a first-class photographer, has removed to his new gallery on Allegheny street, over Lyon & Co.'s store. Of all the galleries that we have seen, this one surpasses any of them for beauty of finish, arrangement, and general usefulness; and we doubt whether there is one in the State that is superior in the points we have named. Mr. Moore occupies nearly the whole of the second floor, which was constructed especially for his use. The first apartment you enter is the reception room, which will be carpeted and fixed up in good style. In this room is a show case containing sample pictures, etc. To the left of this room is another, used as a retouching and oil painting department. To the right of the reception room is the operating room, the dimensions of which are 41 by 17. In the ceiling are two sky-lights, the top lights being 8 by 12 and the side lights 8 by 8 feet. The top lights are constructed in an improved manner, and will add much to their efficiency because of the improvements made in their construction. On the outside they are sheltered by a series of movable screens ingeniously constructed. There being two sky-lights, Mr. Moore is enabled to operate on two parties at the same time, thus avoiding unnecessary delay. The room is provided with all the necessary scenery, screens and shades. The instruments used have no superior and are of the Dallmeyer make. The manufacturers of these instruments are the sons-in-laws of Lord Ross, the inventor of the celebrated Ross telescope. The floor is oiled and figured in an appropriate style. Under the second light Mr. Moore is able to take a group of thirty persons. Along the right side of the operating room are a number of small departments for various purposes. First comes the ladies' toilet room, nicely arranged; second, the printing, toning and washing room. In this place is a syphon or automatic washing tub. The washing that pictures receive in this style of tub is worth more than five hours of ordinary rinsing. The next two rooms are dark laboratories, similarly arranged, with all the latest improvements. An assay room follows next that will contain everything needed in making chemical examinations. Following the assay room are two rooms that will be put to various uses and arranged in a becoming style.

This change of positions has put Mr. Moore in good shape to do better work than he has ever turned out. His facilities are unsurpassed, and his knowledge of the business is sufficient to insure satisfaction. We congratulate him upon his enterprise and good judgment in securing such good facilities, and cheerfully recommend him to our people.

—Mr. A. W. Stabley, freight agent at Lock Haven, met with an accident last Friday morning that cost him his life. Mr. Stabley resides at Wayne Station, several miles below the city, and he always went to work in the morning on the 9:45 mail. Instead of getting off at the depot, Mr. Stabley was in the habit of getting off at the freight house, a mile or more up town. This morning the train was moving faster than usual, and when he jumped he was thrown forward, his head striking the end of a cross tie with great force. When picked up, it was found that his skull was seriously fractured. Physicians were immediately summoned, who pronounced his case hopeless. He remained unconscious until evening, when death resulted. Mr. Stabley was a kind-hearted man, respected and beloved by all.

—Jack Rease and William Kinny were arrested Saturday night on a charge made by James McCulley, liveryman. Mr. McCulley alleges that the defendants hired a horse and buggy, became intoxicated, and allowed the horse to run away, demolishing the vehicle. On Monday a hearing was given them before Justice Gephart who bound them over to court and remanded them to jail in default of bail.

—Kurtz took dinner at the Bush House lately and found out the following, which he gives through his *Reporter* for the benefit of everybody: "The reputation of the Bush House, under Mr. McCollum, is spreading. It is first class in every respect, and charges low. Mr. McC. is a prince of a landlord, and his clerk, Mr. Cromley, pleasant and obliging, making all around cheerful. Try the Bush House."

—The house occupied by Mich Lieb, near town, was struck by lightning last Sunday forenoon. The fluid struck the chimney and descended a rain spout and exhausted itself in the cistern. Nobody injured.

—Get your smoked glass in trim.

The Niagara Excursion.

The excursion for Niagara Falls and Watkins' Glen, which is to start from Bellefonte on Tuesday, July 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M., affords a rare opportunity for those who want a summer vacation from the cares of business to spend a week in a way that will be profitable and at the same time give that rest which the mind of the man who spends a year in a constant effort to make money so much needs. The route embraces a beautiful panorama of wonderful scenes and grand natural sights which cannot be rivaled in the world, and the whole expense of the trip will not exceed $15, car-fare and all. It would seem that half of the town could afford to turn out for an occasion of this kind. What enjoyment there would be in taking this trip with our friends and neighbors we need not tell the average Bellefonte pleasure-seeker. No one who goes alone would see half the beautiful sights that will be pointed out to all who attend this excursion. Then, again, the coupon ticket admits the bearer to all places of interest along the route. We expect, as there should be, that a large number of people will avail themselves of this opportunity to see wonderful sights at a little cost.

West Point Cadetship.

Our representative in Congress, Hon. L. A. Mackey, has been requested by the Secretary of War to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment as Cadet to the United States Military Academy from the 20th Congressional District, who must report at West Point not later than the 12th of June, 1879; but the appointment to be made as early as practicable. The person appointed must be an actual bona fide resident of the district. The age for the admission of Cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. He must be at least five feet in hight, and in good physical condition; well versed in orthography, English grammar, geography, and of the history of the United States. The pay of a Cadet is 450 dollars per year, and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support.

If the representative in Congress has reason to doubt the success of his nominee in passing the entire examination, he can nominate a legally qualified alternate to be authorized to report at the Military Academy for examination in the event the regular nominee fails, the alternate to be designated at the same time as the regular appointee. Mr. Mackey desires to make the appointment by the first of October next.

Not General But Captain Miles.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: Will you please correct the impression that is abroad that the "Miles" who is doing such good and effective work in Idaho and Oregon is General Miles. The latter is at his post, Fort Keogh, M. T., and at least 600 miles from the scene of operations. The one to whom credit should be given is Evan Miles, Captain 21st Infantry. General Miles is too good a soldier to wish to be credited with services that he never performed, and Captain Miles should have full credit for what he is doing.

W. W. DOUGHERTY,
First Lieut. 22d Infantry.

New York, July 18, 1878.

The Captain Miles here referred to is a Bellefonte lad and a son of Richard Miles, who resides near Valentines' forge. He is a relative of the Messrs. Valentines, of this place. We are glad to hear of our fellow-townsman's success at Indian fighting, and think Bellefonte is highly honored by the good work her soldier boy is doing. Our informant is Mr. Samuel Milliken.

—Deputy Sheriff Ad. Fleming, of Lock Haven, attempted to shoot a man named Willets, porter at the Irvin House, in that city, Saturday week. Willets was collecting the lamps through the building, and in his rounds met Mrs. Fleming, when he said, "Betsy, give me that lamp." This she considered an insult, and so informed her husband. It so enraged him that he determined to chastise the porter, and took hold of him in the hotel office. He drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, but the bar tender arrived in time to throw his arm upward, and the ball entered the wall. Fleming was arrested and placed under $1,000 bail for his appearance at court.

—In last week's issue we stated that the excursion train to Niagara would leave Bellefonte 10:30. It should have been 10:03. Capt. Potter, agent at this place, received a telegram on Monday, saying that the time had been extended to fifteen days instead of ten, as announced in the newspapers and posters.

—Whenever a new baby comes to town, and our friends at the other end of the row find it out, the fact is chronicled in the *Watchman*. Nothing like being enterprising in matters of interest to the public.

—Curwensville has the water-works fever.

Off to Europe.

As a matter of interest to our readers, we copy the following from the Philadelphia *North American*, of July 18th. Mr. Thompson is well known as supplying to our leading citizens the most stylish and best fitting clothes that come to our town:

"In the list of passengers sailing for Europe on the steamer Illinois, yesterday will be found the name of our celebrated merchant tailor, Mr. E. O. Thompson, who finds it necessary in the proper conduct of his business to visit London and Paris at least yearly. This enables him to have personal conferences and consultations with the leading foreign tailors, manufacturers and woolen merchants, thus securing for his establishment here the latest and most popular fashions and fabrics. Such enterprise is commendable, and cannot fail to secure a deserved and substantial reward."

—Hon. Andy Dill, who would like to be Governor, and who will not be, took breakfast at Kohlbecker's hotel in Milesburg not long since. Did one house hold him and supply his Epicurean passion?

—The latest thing in town is a machine for cutting hair, now in use at Beck's barber shop. It does its work in true sand-papering style.

MARRIED.

HUTCHISON—ECKLEY.—On July 18, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Jno. Craig, J. P., Mr. James Hutchison, of Lewisburg, Pa., to Miss Flora Eckley, of Martha Furnace.

DIED.

WEAVER.—On the 14th inst., in Marion township, this county, Mary Weaver, wife of Jas. Weaver, aged 29 years, 10 months and 17 days.

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." Ps. 103:13.

STEPHENS.—In Port Matilda July 11, 1878, Mrs. Sarah Stevens, wife of Obednego Stevens, aged 38 years and 13 days. She was one of the most earnest member of the Presbyterian church at Port Matilda.

SELLERS.—In Patton township, July 9th, of spinal meningetis, Jacob Emory Gray, only son of P. A. and Esther E. Sellers, aged two years and five months.

Little "Gray," as he was familiarly called, was a bright, lovely little fellow—the pride and pet of the household—too good for this wicked world, too much like an angel to live among men; hence God called him home. No more will you hear the patter of his little feet; no more will your hearts be made glad by his innocent, childish prattle. His accustomed place at the table will be vacant; everywhere you will miss him, but weep not, father, Mother, cease thy mourning. It is "well with the child." His sufferings are over. While by his death your home was made sorrowful, heaven is made brighter.

"His life was like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But e'er the shades of evening close
Is scattered on the ground to die."—E.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrade, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor and editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce as a candidate for Commissioner, D. G. Ganoe, of Worth township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, Andrew Gregg, of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 24, 1878.

The hot weather of last week had its effect upon sellers as well as buyers. Everybody tried to keep cool, and didn't care whether "school kept or not."

This week business assumes a more cheerful aspect, and the merchants look quite cheerful, as those who earned it, step in to spend their "harvest money."

FLOUR.—The prospects for low prices are promising; and it will be cheerful news to consumers that flour will retail for four dollars and a half per barrel, within a fortnight.

WHEAT.—Many farmers are threshing a portion of their crops of wheat in the field, for want of barn room to house it, which they are delivering to the mills, but are loath to take the market price. Lower figures are predicted.

CORN AND RYE.—No transactions.

OATS.—A very large crop of oats is now being harvested. The price is nominally twenty-five cents per bushel; but the new crop will hardly command that figure to start with.

HAY.—Hay is plenty and cheap—the price ranging from six to eight dollars per ton.

BUTTER.—Gilt-edged butter is scarce and in demand. The market was poorly supplied yesterday morning, and many of our citizens who went to market for butter came away disappointed. It is strange that the butter supply of our town is so irregular and the quality so variegated in a farming community like that adjacent to Bellefonte. Who will suggest a plan to lead us out of the difficulty?

STRAW.—The paper mill is anticipating an abundant supply of straw at low figures.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$ 85
Red wheat	85
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	25
Cloverseed	3 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 50@ 500

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$ 8 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	6 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	
Beans per quart	
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	15
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	12
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	60
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1878.

WHEAT.—Red, 90@99½c; amber, $1.01@1.03; white, $1.08@1.09.

RYE.—Rye, 53cts.

CORN.—Western, 49@50 cts; Southern yellow, 50@51.

OATS.—Mixed, 30@32 cts.; white, 34@35 cts.

SEED.—Clover seed 7½@8 cents per pound.